P & O
SCOTCH WHISKY.
10 YEARS' OLD.
The Only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION,
Rs. 2-12-0, PER BOTTLE.

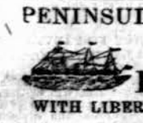
The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,865.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1900.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 3 P.M. 1900.
* PENINSULAR	5297	W. Wheler	3rd Mar.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7408	E. H. Gordon	10th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	17th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	24th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	31st "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th April,
CLYDE	4093	E. Street	14th "
M. L. CHINA	7899	T. S. Agnew	21st "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	28th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th May.
* ORIENTAL	6984	J. F. Jephson	12th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	26th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd February, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains,	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st April, 1900.
* AMPHITRITE	C. Costanzo	3,230	15th April, 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klansberger	4,140	1st May, 1900.
* IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st June 1900.

* Saloon fare to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 375.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,085	12th March, 1900.
FERDINAND	G. Morovich	6,044	7th April, 1900.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	15th May, 1900.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960,	Rs. 575,
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

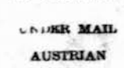
STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	G. Verona,	5,159	25th Mar. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 25th Feb. 1900

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	1st March.
" R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	29th "
" SINGAPORE	3,683	E. Pizzarello	28th April.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,000
2nd "	325	500	525	550	600
3rd "	150	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on Application.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 24th February, 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
INDUS	6,300	Duchateau	15th March, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,226	Aubert	12th April, 1900.
YARRA	4,255	X	10th May, 1900.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	7th June, 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "YARRA," 4,255 tons, Captain X..., to sail on or about the 7th March, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to,

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 87, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU" Captain R. NUNOME, 4,000 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on the 6th proximo.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 26th Feb., 1900.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 2nd March, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 6th March, at 10 a. m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 8th March, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 22nd March.

FOR POREBUNDER, SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND LAMOO.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on or about 3rd March.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 3rd March.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Agents.
Bombay, 1st March, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

S. S. "VADALA." 3,334 tons, on or about 30th April.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st March 1900. Agents.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessel will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
SETOS.	1,746	Carstens.	16 March,

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all Ports South of Zanzibar upto DELAGOA BAY.

For Rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 15th February, 1900.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel. Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	38	16
With Single Temple	50	24	13
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Moviliete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHŒNIX CHEROOTS AND INDIAN CIGARS.

(THE "PHŒNIX" BRAND)

MANUFACTURED expressly for TREACHER & Co., LD., from finest selected and thoroughly matured Dindigul Tobacco, acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

	Ordinary Rates. Rs. a.	Special Cash Rates. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S NOBLES, Cheroot shape, without straw, Per box of 100	2 0	1 12
TREACHER'S DAWSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw, per box of 100	2 0	1 12
TREACHER'S THOMSON'S Cheroot shape, with straw, per box of 100	2 2	1 14
TREACHER'S HAVANAH, Cigar shape, per box of 100	2 4	2 0
TREACHER'S SPECIAL, Torpedo shape, per box of 50	2 0	1 12
TREACHER'S SUMATRA, Barrels	2 0	1 12

JAVA CIGARS.
THE JAVA GEMS.

These are prepared specially for TREACHER & COMPANY from the very finest selected Tobacco. In flavour and aroma they are far superior to the ordinary run of Cigars, and those who appreciate a good smoke should give them a trial.

They are described by an old Indian of twenty years' residence "as being the very best Cigars he had ever smoked in India."

	Ordinary Rates. Rs. a.	Special Cash Rates. Rs. a.
JAVA GEMS, No. 1, Per box of 100	3 10	3 4
" " No. 2, " "	3 6	3 0
" " No. 3, " "	3 2	2 12
" NOBLES, Per box of 100	3 6	3 0

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER
83 AND 85 MEDOWS STREET.

FONDANTS, ALMOND PASTE SWEETS, CHOCOLATE CREAM, NOUGAT AND ALMONDS, PLUM AND MADEIRA CAKES, SMALL PASTRY, ITALIAN ICED PASTRY, CHEESE, CAKES, PETITS FOURS AND MACAROONS.

The above are manufactured daily on the premises BY EUROPEAN CONFECTIONERS.

ICES.

CREAM ICES, TWO KINDS DAILY SERVED WITH PASTRY OR WAFERS.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

KEMP'S FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.
"INVALID" BRAND,
5 YEARS OLD.
Bottled in Scotland.
Per Bottle Rs. 2-8; Per Doz., Rs. 28.

KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE} BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED ..... Rs. 10,50,00,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS... Rs. 1,87,50,000

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable a Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	195 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	222 10 0
35	172 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	239 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	264 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,

Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	25
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied, &c.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. A. F. Perkins & Co.'s "JACK" BRAND PILSENER is a light wholesome Beer Brewed from the Finest English Hops.

Per Case of 4 Dozen	Qts. Rs. 20 0
Do. of 6 Dozen	Pts. Rs. 19 8

AGENTS:
B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

"SCOTLAND'S BEST."

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.
CLUB BLEND "
O. H. L. LIQUEUR "
SLATER'S V. O. "
RODGER'S GLENLIVET "
LAWSON'S LIQUEUR "
PRIVATE RESERVE "

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 85, Beches Chattarjee's Street, Calcutta.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

THE CLEARANCE SALE OF THE NEW "PREMIER" CYCLES

ADVERTISED DURING FEBRUARY IS NOW WITHDRAWN.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED, will revert to their CATALOGUE RATES which are as follows:—

GENTLEMEN'S MACHINES.—	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
The "Premier" Helical "Popular" Roadster	250	275
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	265	295
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "S"	270	300
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "P"	325	360
The "Premier" Helical "Kohinoor" Roadster	330	365
The "Premier" Helical Path Racer	330	365
The "Premier" Helical Model "O" Road Racer,	330	365
The "Premier" Helical "Polo" Standing Mount	360	400

LADIES' MACHINES—	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
The "Premier" Helical "Popular"	265	295
The "Premier" Helical Model "H"	270	300
The "Premier" Helical Model "G"	330	365
The "Premier" Helical "Kohinoor"	335	370
The "Premier" Helical "Royal"	360	400
The "Premier" Helical Girl's Model "N"	185	205

The Credit Rates can be extended over a period of 12 months payable by Monthly Instalments.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR" CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON

IMPORTANT TO CYCLISTS.

(The Triumph of the Creation is the Creation of the "Triumph")
Patronized by Royalty.

"THE RESILIENT TRIUMPH"

Has lately caused great commotion in the cycling world.

It is a Natural Spring Frame Bicycle of a register design.

The forks and frames of the RESILIENT, LADIES' AND GENTS', are so designed as to absorb the vibration before it reaches the rider, and at the same time to increase the strength of the frame by causing the strain to be distributed evenly over the entire machine. "Experts declare that the purpose of the "RESILIENT TRIUMPH" has been successfully accomplished, and as a natural sequence this type of machine is coming rapidly to the front as a first favourite."

British Journal of Commerce of July, 1899.

The attention of riders in the districts is specially drawn to the Resilient Triumph which is the most comfortable and easy-running bike on rough roads.

IMPORTANT.—The vibration-absorbing qualities of the Resilient "Triumph" will be apparent to any one who after having subjected it to a fair trial returns to a rigid diamond frame, when the difference in comfort of the "Resilient Triumph" will be found to be enormous.

The speed qualities of this machine are proved by the fact that Mr. W. S. Yeoman, of the Silverdale C.C., mounted on a standard pattern Resilient Triumph beat the Lands End to London Unpaced Record, by 2hrs. 37mins. on October 3rd, 1898, covering the entire distance in 25 hrs. 58 mins.

For fully Illustrated Catalogues, apply to the Sole Agents:—

THE BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL CYCLE SUPPLY AGENCY.
Charni Road, Bombay, (Near Messrs. STEPHENS and SONS' Stables)
(Orders are being registered to prevent disappointment.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S
GRAND CIRCUS
AND
ROYAL MENAGERIE.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !!

AGAIN WE CATCH 'EM—AND HOLD 'EM.
This is a BRIGHT Show, not wearisome,
This is a SPARKLING Show, not a dead 'un.
"WE LIVE TO PLEASE AND PLEASING THUS WE LIVE."

EVERY SEAT BOOKED AND HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY LAST EVENING.

THIS EVENING, MARCH 2ND.
2ND GRAND HIGH JUMPING CONTEST
FOR ALL LOCAL HORSES AND PONIES.
A HANDSOME TROPHY WILL BE GIVEN.
BICYCLE COUPON WEEK.

A Handsome HEPWORTH CYCLE given away on Saturday, March 3rd, Coupons given Nightly to holders of 1, 2, 3, and 4 Rupee Tickets. Cycles Specially Guaranteed for 12 months.
The Drawing will take place at the Circus.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 3rd.
GRAND SOUVENIR MATINEE,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 3rd.

A Handsome Gold and Silver Watch will be given away amongst the Children visiting the Circus. Every Child entering this Circus, will receive a number entitling them to
A CHANCE OF WINNING ONE OF THE WATCHES.

BOX PLAN AT THE CIRCUS,
WHERE SEATS CAN BE RESERVED.
Boxes and Dress Circle Chairs,
ALSO ZENANA BOXES AND SEATS.
Open Daily from 10 to 1 o'clock, and from 4 to 6 p.m.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
ROBERT LOVE, MANAGER.
COL. CHAS. B. HICKS, REPRESENTATIVE.

FANCY FETE IN AID OF THE FAMINE FUND.

ADDITIONAL ATTRACTIONS.

Owing to the generosity of the Proprietors, the Committee are able to announce a GRAND PERFORMANCE by
HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING
BOXING BOOTH,
where the Champions of the Naval Defence Squadron will meet all corners,
AUNT SALLY IN A BARREL.
PET STALL
FOR SALE OF BIRDS AND ANIMALS.
CONTRIBUTIONS REQUESTED.
CINEMATOGRAPH AND CONCERT PHONOGRAPH
by the kindness of S. B. NANAWALLA, Esq.,
GRAND FANCY BAZAAR
under the management of LADY JENKINS in conjunction with LADY JEHANGHIR and Mrs. JEEJEEBHOY PETIT.
GRAND FANCY BAZAAR
under the management of Mrs. RANADE, Mrs. KALABHAI, Mrs. MOOLJI BARBHAYA and other Hindu Ladies with whom Mrs. EDWARDES, Mrs. MILLARD and Miss MACKINLAY have kindly agreed to co-operate.
NATIVE REFRESHMENT STALL.

A DINNER at Rs. 5 per head will be served EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock in the grounds.

NOTICE must be sent at once by those who wish DINNER to Mr. J. H. SYMINGTON, Atlas Insurance Company.

SEASON TICKETS, Rs. 5.
DAY TICKETS, Rs. 2 for whole day.
DAY TICKETS, Rs. 1 admitting after 3-15.

May be had from HONORARY SECRETARIES or HONORARY TREASURER, or from Messrs. ROSE and Co., MORENAS and Co., and the B. B. and C. I. Ry., WORKSHOPS, Parel.

D. B. BINNING, High Court,
MARSHALL REID, Wallace & Co.
Honorary Secretaries.
G. H. McCAUSLAND, Grindlay Groom & Co.,
Honorary Treasurer

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

IN order to meet the increasing demands of their clearance and Shipping Business, LATHAM and Co. have taken large and Commodious Offices and Warehouses in Frere Road, opposite the Western Entrance to the Victoria Docks, where their Clearing and shipping Business will be carried on from THIS DATE. The Fort Business will be conducted at MARKUR'S BUILDINGS, Apollo Street, opposite Hummum Street. All communications should be addressed to
LATHAM and Co.
Markur's Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 1st March, 1900.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. FRANZ FINKLESTEIN, Proprietor of Mr. PALL MALL HAIR CUTTING SALOON and TOILET CLUB, has contracted TO SELL to my clients, all the stock-in-trade in the said Saloon, as also the good will thereof.
Any person or persons having any claims by way of drafts mortgage, Bill of sale or otherwise, are hereby required to communicate the same to the Undersigned within 8 days from the date hereof, after which the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim—Dated this 1st day of March, 1900.
MIRZA HOOSSEIN KHAN.
Purchasers Attorney.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 p.m., (Gun Fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of March, 1900, for the supply of :—
500 Tons of Moulmein, Rangoon or Siam Teak Logs.
150 Tons of this to be not less than 40" × 14" × 14"
Deliveries to commence on 1st May next.
Tenderers to quote the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's Locomotive Premises, Parel, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.
Tenders must be accompanied by the specification of shipment showing clearly whether the Timber Tendered is Moulmein, Rangoon or Siam.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the Lowest or any Tender,
G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper,
General Store-keeper's Office, Parel, 1st March, 1900.

NOTICE.

WE hereby give notice that the GENERAL POWER of ATTORNEY under which Mr JEHANGIR BYRAMJEE carried on our Business as our Agent in Bombay has been CANCELLED, as he ceased to represent our Firm from THIS DAY.
V. SAMBANDAM H. REDDY & CO.
Bombay, 1st March, 1900.

WE have THIS DAY APPOINTED Messrs. M. RAMANJULU NAIDU and G. HUSSANI PEERAN SAIB as our AGENTS under our General Power of Attorney to carry on the business of our Firm from THIS DAY at Bombay.
V. SAMBANDAM H REDDY & Co,
Bombay, 1st March, 1900.

THOS. COOK AND SON.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at rates to be learned on application.
LOANS granted and OVERDRAFTS allowed against Negotiable Security.
DRAFTS and Circular Notes issued and Amounts transmitted by Telegram. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES regularly despatched.
LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and Premiums paid.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of TIN BOXES for Bombay District Police for a period of 3 years to commence from date of contract.
2. Further information may be had and sample seen at the Undersigned's office where Sealed Tenders will be received up to the 25th proximo.
Apply to the
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE,
Poona.
Office of the Inspector General of Police,
Poona, 28th February, 1900.

GRAND FANCY FETE
AND
CAFE CHANTANT,
IN AID OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FAMINE RELIEF FUND
ON THE OVAL,
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and probably FRIDAY, MARCH 7TH, 8TH and 9TH,
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.
HIS EXCELLENCY REAR-ADMIRAL BOSANQUET.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.
Sir LAWRENCE JENKINS.
The LORD BISHOP of Bombay.
The Hon. Mr. NUGENT.
Genl. Sir ROBERT LOW.
Sir GEORGE COTTON.
Sir JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY Bart.
Sir COWASJEE JEHANGHIR
Sir BALCHANDRA KRISHNA.
N. M. WADIA, Esq. C.I.E.
The JUDGES of the High Court and a number of European and Native Ladies and Gentlemen,

GRAND CAFE CHANTANT.
AMATEUR THEATRICALS.
Grand Naval and Military Display under the direction of Col. GOVAN, Capt. GREET, R.N., and Major AITKEN.
Musical Ride by H. E. The Governor's Bodyguard.
GRAND MILITARY TATTOO.
CINEMATOGRAPH,
kindly lent by GOVERDHANDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Esq :
MUTOSCOPES,
kindly lent by the Bombay and Central India Mutoscope Co.
FLOWER AND SWEET STALL.
MUSICAL BICYCLE RIDE,
by Members of the B. V. R. CYCLING CLUB.
FANCY BAZAAR.
TABLEAUX VIVANTS,
FISH POND AND BRAN PIES.
Rontgen Rays and other Marvellous Electrical effects by Dr. Collis Barry.
SKITTLE ALLEY.
NATIVE THEATRE,
by th ekindness of COWASJI PALLONJI KHATAO, Esq
MILITARY BANDS.
THE PIPERS OF THE ROYAL SCOTS,
by kind permission of Col. ROSS and OFFICERS.
WONDERFUL CONJURING TRICKS,
by Professor NATHOJI MANCHACHAND.
SHOOTING GALLERY.
The MONSTER PHONOGRAPH,
kindly lent by SHERIAR ASPANDIAR, Esq ;
AUNT SALLY.
PERFORMANCES BY HARMSTON'S CIRCUS if still in Bombay.
CONCERTS EVERY EVENING.
GRAND ELECTRIC LIGHT INSTALLATION.
The FETE will be OPEN from 4-30 to 11 P.M. DAILY.
SEASON TICKETS to admit one person at all times, Rs. 5 Each.
To be had from the Hon. Secretaries,
D. B. BINNING, High Court,
MARSHALL REID, Wallace and Co.,
or from the Hon. Treasurer, G. H. McCAUSLAND, Grindlay Groom and Co.,
to whom Contributions of money and articles may be sent.
DAILY TICKETS for 7th and 8th may be had from the HONORARY TREASURER or HONORARY SECRETARIES at the following prices :—
For admission for whole day Rs. 2.
For admission from 8 o'clock Rs. 1.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has graciously consented
TO OPEN THE FETE ON WEDNESDAY.
March 7TH.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	..	12,000,000
RESERVE FUND	..	7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOW READY.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.
TWENTY-FIFTH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1900.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.
PRICE : Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1900 contains much new and valuable information brought up-to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up-to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also numerous charitable institutions of the different communities and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD,

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

SOUVENIR SILVER TEA SPOON of BOMBAY.—Momentos of the City of Bombay. The handle carries the Municipal Coat of Arms, cased in dozens, half dozens and quarter dozens, and can be had singly without cases.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

WANTED—The General Public to know that ZENANA BOXES and SEATS can be had at HARMSTON'S CIRCUS on Application from 10 to 1 and 4 to 6 P.M.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

TO JOURNALISTS.—Wanted a Young Man used to Journalism, reply giving all particulars to "X" care of this Paper.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CYCLING STOCKINGS.—Fine Ribbed Woollen with Fancy Tops, thin feet, from Rs. 4-8 per pair Cycling Garters, Cycling Knickers, from Rs. 19-8. Soft White Cycling Sweaters, etc.—ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

SUITE of Rooms with or without board close to "Woodscock" School and adjoining the new College at Midlands for boys. Extensive Grounds, Tennis Court.—Address OWNER, "Eastwood," Mussourie.

FOR SALE.—"Eastwood" Estate Landour 6,300 feet above sea level, beautiful view, and climate near public schools, and bazar, over 30 acres well wooded land, large house completely furnished, back, front and side verandahs, large number of outoffices, cow shed, lower portion, model, cow and poultry sheds, dairy, cottage, kitchengarden, fruit trees. All buildings iron roofed, spring for water near house, building sites, Tennis Court. Address OWNER, "Eastwood", Mussourie.

FOR SALE, delivery 1st April next, a BUGGY, Gray Waler PONY, and HARNESS, formerly property of B. Brendon, Esq., I.C.S., Buggy and Harness in excellent condition, Pony ditto, fast and quiet, regularly driven by ladies. Price for turnout Rs. 1,200. Apply J. MACPHERSON, No. 25, High Court.

TO LET, fully-furnished, and in excellent order, throughout, from 10th April to 1st November The BUNGALOW, Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, for many years occupied by the Hon'ble Mr. Lang, 4 bed rooms, 5 bath rooms, billiard room and table, ample servants and stable accommodation. Rent Rs. 400 a month. The Bungalow it is believed is to let unfurnished after 1st November by CUMMOO SULEMAN & Co. Apply J. MACPHERSON, No. 25, High Court.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at MATHERAN.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

WANTED—Known that a PRIVATE ENTRANCE to the ZENANA BOXES and SEATS, at HARMSTON'S CIRCUS has been arranged. Inspection invited from 10 to 1 and 4 to 6 P.M.

WANTED—Employment by an ENGINEER, aged 23 years, Second Class Board of Trade certificate in a Mill, Factory or other Engineering Establishments. With practical and General Experience and can furnish testimonials and refearence. Apply "G.," Manager of this Paper.

FLAT.—WANTED immediately small Flat, Colaba Causeway or neighbourhood. Address stating rent.—"G.," care of this office.

FOR 3 DAYS ONLY, a SURPLUS STOCK of TOYS in great varieties including Tricycles, Horses, Wodden Horses, Go-carts, Dolls, Perambulators, &c., &c., at greatly reduced prices at SHROFF BROS.

THE FAMILY MESSING.—No. 18, Sumsuddin Bungalow, Grant Road.—First Class MESSING in a respectable Parsee Family suited to all tastes, sent out by the month for Rs. 25.

HOT BREAKFAST, Tiffin, Dinner, Cold-drinks, Ices, Pastry, &c., available daily or made to order. Picnic and other large orders on favourable terms.

DAILY BAZAR SUPPLY of Meat, Vegetables, Fresh Fish, and all sorts of house-hold requisites undertaken and executed with despatch both for Bombay and the Mofussil. THE FAMILY MESSING, Sumsuddin's Bungalow, Grant Road.

THE ACCOUNTANCY INSTITUTION.—A NEW CLASS for Professional Accounts Exams forms, 1st February next. Apply for prospectus to N. B. MISTRI. 4, Bruce Lane, Fort.

WANTED.—The General Public to understand that the strictest privacy will be maintained to visitors to the ZENANA BOXES of HARMSTON'S CIRCUS. Inspection invited from 10 to 1 and 4 to 6 P.M.

£2,000,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1898 being the largest amount in the History of the Company. —Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

HAY will be supplied in FULL-PRESSED BALES or LOOSE. Apply J. M. LOBO, Khandalla Hotel, Khandalla.

THE NEW IMPROVED PATENT ARISTONS, with iron axles and brass wheels, with 6 TUNES and complete, Rs. 45. Expressly made to suit the Indian climate.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 45 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phenix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

RACES.—Bombay Race Stand finishes of the Races, Winners of the Races, Bombay Horse Show, arrival of Lord Northcote, Departure of Lord Sandhurst. Now on view at the ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers to Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India, Hornby Row, Bombay.

BROMIDE ENLARGEMENTS Rs. 10! only. The "Speciality" 11×8, Mounted 18×14, Likeness guaranteed, Superior finish. Send originals to DEL TUFO and Co., Mount Road, Madras.

ARRIVAL of NEW GOODS :—Cretonnes, Tapestries, Curtains, Table Cloths, Carpets and Linens in every variety and at all prices—JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

BY USING "VERMITE" COCKROACHES, BEETLES, &c., are forced from their haunts to the open to POSITIVELY DIE, so that they can be swept away, instead of dying, as is the case with many other powders, at the back of partitions, &c.—Per box, Ans. 14. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills ; Remedies for Malarial Fevers and Influenza, Surg.-Maj. Jaykar :—It is a safe and reliable remedy, Surg.-Maj. Reporter :—I have found it very efficacious. J. V. Lang Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India) :—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. H. Fernand, Vicar de Vara :—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway :—It is really a diving man's Gold Dross : BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in Fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its Testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co's Cholerai are sold everywhere at Re. 1 Per Bottle or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings Charing Cross, London.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 1900, sold by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, at that Godown, at Mazagon and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 6-6-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.
IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE .....Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE .....Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE..... ..	1 12 0	PEKOE	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE..... ..	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE..... ..	1 4 0	SOUCHONG..... ..	0 10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.
All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO. Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE
ST. JAMES'S BUDGET
(LONDON).
AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD NEWS
THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR
ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD
EVERY FRIDAY, SIXPENCE
PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

SOME SHORT OPINIONS OF THE PRESS :—
"In every respect it is a credit to English pictorial journalism."—"Daily Telegraph."
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The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India of the Colonies for 37s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, can be supplied at 32s. 6d. per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to H. E. MAYOGUNN, "St. James's Budget" Office, 15, Dorset-street, London, E.C.

TREZUKA
THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c. ; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA
THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, discharges, gleet, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.
CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own "manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.
COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous and functional debility, waste of vitality, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. Also treats on urinary derangements, discharges, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free for six penny stamps (English or Colonial). Address—NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for above medicines.
Agents for India :—TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES :—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.
SUB-AGENCY :—MURREE, (April to October.)
CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RESERVE FUND... — ,, 1,00,000.
RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS :—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum,
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.
The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.
Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—
For 2 months, at 5 per cent. per annum.
For 3 months, at 6 per cent. per annum.
Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.
Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.
By order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay 1st February, 1900.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	115,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :
SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
LONDON COMMITTEE :
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
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AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
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CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received on terms which may be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
47, Oxford Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6 ; Quarterly Rs. 3 ; to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 15 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£300,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Gawnpore and Mombassa.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities
ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
49, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.
JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.
THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.
A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—
STANLEY OAKES
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR DRAWING-ROOM DECORATORS.

Auction sale of Japanese Panels, Pictures, Screens, etc.,
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD, and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Watson Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, an invoice of fancy Japanese goods, consisting of flower vases of various designs, wall brackets, wall panels and pictures of various sceneries, hand-painted pictures, wall screens, etc.
The goods are on view.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTERS.
SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAZAGON.

Under instructions from Mr. Burjorjee Cowasjee Cooper, the sole surviving Executor of the last will of the late Mr. Nowrojee Ruttonjee Cooper, and in pursuance of directions contained in the said will regarding the division of the properties, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on the date hereunder mentioned, the following valuable landed property, viz. :—
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 2nd Day of March, 1900, at 4 p.m.—
LOT No. 5.
All that piece or parcel of ground, with the two messuages, tenements, and out-buildings thereon erected, situated at Mount Road, Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, in the Sub-district of Mazagon, containing by recent admeasurement 8,538 square yards, be the same little, more or less, and bounded as follows :—On the north, partly by a road and partly by property belonging to the late Manockjee Limjee, on the south, by the property belonging to Dhunjibhoy Framjee, on the east, by Mount Road aforesaid, and on the west, by the property belonging to Hajee Hossein, and which said premises are now occupied, respectively, by Mr. W. Laythorpe and Mr. J. Joseph, and are Assessed in the books of the Collector of Assessment under N

NOTICES.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR
THE SILICATE PAINT CO., LD.,
CHARLTON
Prices and Particulars on application

SUSPENSION BRIDGES.

Light Steel Rope Suspension Bridges up to 300ft span by 10ft. wide. A Speciality.

Sole Agents for the India Rubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works Co., Ld., Silvertown.

DYNAMOS, CABLES, LAMPS, AND ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER PLANT.

Estimates given for Electric Light and Power Installations.

AGENTS FOR
THE NEWELLITE GLASS TILE CO.,
Stocks of White and Coloured Tiles kept.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN are hereby informed that I the Undersigned the original "LOVELY BORI" have DISSOLVED PARTNERSHIP with Messrs. K. JACKERIA EBRAHIM and Co., Milliners, and have OPENED a SEPARATE SHOP under the name of KADERDINA EBRAHIM and Co., next door to Mody's Toy Depot, Esplanade Cross Road, where fancy goods of the best quality can still be purchased at fine and Moderate Rates.

KADERDINA EBRAHIM.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

WOODEN KEYS FOR PERMANENT WAY.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 p.m., (Gun Fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 7th March, 1900, for the SUPPLY of MOULMEIN TEAKWOOD PERMANENT WAY CHAIR KEYS, viz:—

1,50,000 Right hand Wood Keys,
50,000 Left hand Wood Keys,
1,00,000 No. 5 pattern Wood Keys

to be delivered at the Company's General Stores, Parel, Bombay.

2. Tender form with Specification can be obtained from the Undersigned and must be sent to the Office of the Agent with a deposit of Rs. 500.

3. Standard sample with template or gauge can be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the Lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 22nd February, 1900.

NEW PICTURES.
FOR THE NEW CENTURY, 1900,
JUST TO HAND.

	Rs.	a.
Alpine Climber, An—26in. by 32in.—K. Dielitz and Winter Breath Cause Cold and Chill (landscape) J. Farquharson	21	0
Arched Grotto, Ceptri August Len 26 by 32	21	0
Art Wins Heart—26 by 32—Paul Thumann 26 by 32	21	0
At the Fountain—26 by 32—Sir F. Leighton, P. R. A. 26 by 32	21	0
Autumn Gold (landscape)—26 by 32—J. Farquharson, 26 by 32	21	0
Bride, The—Ed. Bisson 26 by 32	21	0
Champion, The (wild cattle from Chillingham) 26 by 32, Basil Bradley	...	
Charity (allegorical) L. Knaus 26 by 32	...	
Charles Dickens—26 by 32—Daniel Maclise, R.A.	...	
Christ in Gethsemane—26 by 32—J. M. H. Hofmann	...	
Cold Shoulder, The—26 by 32—(a Hunting incident) A. W. Strutt	...	
Corner in the Marketplace, A—26 by 32—Sir E. J. Poynter, R.A.	...	
Couple of the Oakley, A (bounds)—26 by 32—The Blinks	...	
Cromwell at Dunbar—26 by 32—A. C. Gow	...	
Cure for Gout, A—26 by 32—W. Dendy Sadler.	...	
Dancing Girl, A—Alb Von Keller, 26 by 32	...	
Dawn (allegorical) Frank Dicksee, 26 by 32	...	
Dejeunor (Pups, Kittens, Dicklings and Chicks) W. H. Frood, 26 by 32	...	
Desire of all Nations (The Wisemen doing homage to the Infant Christ	...	
Divider Affections—Arthur J. Elsley, 26 by 32	...	
Diadumena—Sir Ed. J. Poynter, R.A. 26 by 32	...	
Door of the Fold, The (Sacred subject) 26 by 32 Sybil C. Parker	...	
Elaine—J. M. Strudwick, 26 by 32	...	
Empty Chair, The (a stag hound)—26 by 32—Briton Rivers	...	
Faraglioni near Capri, The—26 by 32—August Lea	...	
First Awekening of Eve, The—26 by 32—Val C. Princep	...	
Floreal—26 by 32—E. 26 by 32, Bisson	...	
Flowerr May—26 by 32, L. Alma Tadema	...	
Foretaste of Summer, 26 by 32, L. C. Nightingale	...	
Four Seasons, The—26 by 32, Unknown	...	
Getting it Hot: (companion to the "cold shoulder") 26 by 32, A. W. Strutt	...	
"Gin a Body, Kiss a Body" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	...	
Girl of the Period (lady with gun with a shooting party) 26 by 32, Heywood Hardy	...	
Golden Autumn (landscape) 26 by 32, Douglas Adams	...	
Golden Eve, A (companion to, above) 26 by 32, B. W. Leader	...	
Goodmorning, Mother Dear—26 by 32, E. Munser	...	
Goodbye—26 by 32, Arthur J. Usley	...	
Greek Slave—26 by 32 M. Nonsrenbeneh	...	
ard Pressed—26 by 32 (other with hounds in pursuit) A. Wardle	21	0
Hark to Towler (Hunting scene)—26 by 32, Companion to "Now Ride Lads"—Thos. Blinks	21	0
Heavy Load, A, 26 by 32, Forgan	21	0
"Husk" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	21	0
For the Wine Seller—26 by 32, E. Grutzner	21	0
Iris, 26 by 32, W. A. Breaksperare	21	0
Our Village (a Hunting Morning) 30 by 40, Carter Read)	21	0

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
D. B. DINSHAW & Co.,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

DAY LIGHT LOADING.
KODAK CAMERAS AND SPOOLS.

CAMERAS.

	Rs.	a.
POCKET KODAKS	24	0
FOLDING POCKET KODAKS	48	0
BULL'SEYE KODAKS No. 2	40	0
Do. do. No. 4	60	0
*BULLET do. No. 4	72	0
CARTRIDGE do. No. 4	125	0
GLASSPLATE attachments for Cartridge Kodak No. 4	60	0

* Adapted for plates as well as films.

SPOOLS.

	Rs.	a.
For POCKET KODAK, 12 Exp. ... Each	1	12
" FOLDING POCKET 12 Exp. ...	2	8
" BULL'SEYE or BULLET KODAK.		
No. 2 ...	3	8
" Do, do. No. 4 ...	5	4
" CARTRIDGE KODAK. No. 4 ...	5	4

Developing and Printing undertaken.

J. NEUBERG,
1, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 19m. Sun sets, 6h. 6m. High water, 0-2a. Low water, 5-40m., 5-45a.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.
Harmston's Circus.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan, per extra s. s. Tientsin, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a. m., to-morrow.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BAND STAND.—The Band of the 21st Bo. I. Marine Battalion will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. A. Mailandaine, Bandmaster, commencing, at 5-45 p.m. to-day;—

March	The Absent-minded Beggar..	Kipling and Sullivan
Overture	Rubezahl	Flotow
Selection	H M S Pinafore	Sullivan
Polka	Mein Roschen	Anger
Reminiscences of	All Nations	Godfrey
Valse	Sympathie Tone	Gung'l

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A POLICEMAN IN TROUBLE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Kistna Zilloo, a policeman, appeared to answer a charge of theft of two gold mohurs, of the value of Rs. 50, belonging to Asana Nagoo, a peon in the Gun Carriage Department. It appeared from the evidence that while complainant was asleep on the verandah of his house, he was aroused by some one pulling at his necklace. He saw the accused standing near him, and succeeded in wresting a part of the ornament, which had four gold mohurs and two rings attached to it. The accused then ran away, but was afterwards arrested by the police. He was convicted and sentenced to two months' hard labour.

A CASE OF THEFT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Constable Sullivan charged Dawoodbhai Essufali with stealing two bales of cloth, valued at Rs. 750, belonging to Goculdas Mathuradas. On the 20th ultimo the accused took two coolies and a cartman to complainant's godown, in Champa Gully, had the two bales put into a cart, and directed the cartman to carry them to his house at Madanpura. The bales were lying on the verandah of the godown and as soon as complainant was informed of the loss and of the proceedings of the accused men were sent after him and the cart was overtaken at Two Tanks. The accused, however, made himself scarce and was arrested a few days after. He was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Constable Sullivan charged Gordhan Ramparsad, an old offender, with stealing gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 1,831 belonging to one Ragunath Mathuradas. The evidence showed that complainant resided in a chawl, in Hanuman Lane, but had to leave his room in consequence of a case of plague having occurred in the adjoining room. The chawl was subsequently disinfected and whitewashed by a party of men employed by the Plague Committee. On the 14th ultimo, complainant went to his room and found that his jewellery had been removed from a box which appeared to have been broken open. The matter was reported to the police, who arrested the accused. The latter was one of the men who had been sent to whitewash the chawl. The magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Corbeaux charged Tookia Govind, Gungia Bhicoo, Sucaram Parbuttoo and Vassonji alias Kalidas Ludha, all notorious characters, with highway robbery, in that they snatched away by force two dhoturs, of the value of eleven annas, from one Dewa Sada. On Monday afternoon complainant was going along Memonwada Road, when his attention was drawn to the first accused who was offering some dhoturs for sale. Complainant went up to him and was inspecting the dhoturs, when the second accused came on the scene. After some haggling complainant purchased a dhotur for six annas. Upon this the vendor (accused No. 1) offered two other dhoturs for eleven annas, and as this appeared to be a good bargain complainant bought them also and paid the money. As complainant was about to leave the place, the third accused turned up and gave him a blow on the chest, and asked him what price he had paid for the dhoturs. No. 2 then snatched the dhoturs from under complainant's arm, while No. 4 knocked the man down, and they all ran away in different directions. Complainant raised an alarm of "thief" thief and the police appearing on the scene, arrested accused No. 2 in a sweeper's gully, into which he had gone to conceal himself. Subsequent inquiries led to the arrest of the remaining accused in Sindhi Gully, where they all live. The stolen dhoturs were also found with them. All the accused admitted previous convictions. The magistrate sentenced the second accused to twelve months' and the rest to two months' rigorous imprisonment each.

THE DECCAN BANK FRAUDS CASE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent McDermoth again charged Ravji Narayan Parulekar alias N. Meigiri Raoji, Vishnu Narayan Parulekar, Krishnaji Narayan Parulekar, Balkrishna Tatia Desai, and Hari Suryaji Desai with criminal breach of trust, misappropriation and falsification of accounts, Mr. Bland, solicitor, appeared on behalf of Mr. Cursondas Chhabildas, a director of the Deccan Banking and Agency Corporation; Mr. Payne, solicitor, and Mr. Velinkar, pleader, defended the accused.

J. Coelho, the Bank clerk, further examined by Mr. Bland, said when the second accused went to Madras in August 1898 he instructed witness to hand over all currency notes in the Bank to the fifth accused every evening. These instructions were carried out. Before witness joined the office no register of letters in the Bank used to be kept. The register was started at his suggestion. No vouchers were kept for small sums. Currency notes for large sums were remitted to mofussil constituents, but sometimes no vouchers were taken for them acknowledgements of letters were accepted. No journal-book was kept for 1898. Entries for that book were made in the cash-book. Various amounts were advanced at different dates to Mr. Rustomji Hormusji Ashburner, but the sums were not always entered up on the dates on which the payments were made. No regular pro-notes were taken for these payments.

E. Menzes, the clerk at Madras, was further examined by Mr. Bland. He said in the Madras office there was a special file of letters received from Bombay. It had now disappeared. A diligent search was made for it by witness for four days, but he could not find it. Some of the moneys belonging to the Deccan Bank were deposited in the Agra Bank in the name of N. Melgiri Raoji and not in the name of the Deccan Bank or of M. Hari and Co. Witness asked the first accused the reason for this and he said that the Agra Bank refused to open a current account in the name of the Deccan Bank, the fourth accused joined the Bank at Madras in September, 1897, on the monthly salary of Rs.30 and was subsequently promoted to be a director of the Bank in the beginning of 1898. After his promotion his name did not appear in the pay abstract book. As a director he attended office every day and acted as the head cashier. Melgiri told witness that the fourth accused was his wife's uncle. He had no other sources of income except the fees which he got as a director. The fees of a director was Rs. 10 for each sitting and the directors held their meetings once a month. The first accused was fined Rs. 10 by the Madras Police Court for not giving true extracts of the share register. Melgiri himself admitted it to witness. In 1899 when large sums of money were in the Madrass head office they used to be transmitted from that office to the Branch office in Bombay in the name of Parulekar and Co.

The hearing of the case will be resumed this afternoon.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	8	2	14
B Mandvi, Chunkla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	17	4	50
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	45	8	59
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Malabar	20	8	33
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamalipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	32	15	33
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	8	32
G Mahim and Worli	10	6	24
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	39	59
Total	134	90	354
Total plague deaths to date	67,572	58,320	
Same date last year	198	174	358
Small-pox	43	32	
Cholera	1	2	

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50 of all Tobacconists.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY NOTIFICATIONS

THE Rao Sir Pragmalji Scholarships.—The two scholarships, each tenable for three years, have been awarded as follows:—The first to Ali Mahomed Jaffarbhoy Merchant, and the second to Mavji Govindji Sheth, both of Alfred High School, Bhuj.

The Kahandas Manchharam Scholarship.—The Kahandas Manchharam Scholarship, tenable for one year, has been awarded to Jadaoji Velji Asara, of Gujarat College.

The Sinclair Prize.—The Sinclair Prize, consisting of books, has been awarded to Jeywant Bapurao Kulkarni, of Amraoti High School.

The Bhavnagar Percival Scholarship.—The Bhavnagar Precival Scholarship, tenable for one year, has been awarded to Vinayakry Shankarprasad Desai, of Samaldas College.

The Kutchi Divan Bahadur Manibhai Prize.—The Kutchi Divan Bahadur Manibhai Prize has been awarded to Ali Mahomed Jafferbhoy Merchant, of Alfred High School, Bhuj.

The Melvill Memorial Scholarship.—The Melvill Memorial Scholarship, tenable for two years, has been awarded to Ganesh Hari Gokhale, of Baroda College.

The Lady Reay Medical Scholarship.—The Lady Reay Medical Scholarshop, tenable for one year, has been awarded to Maneckbhai Nusservanji, Bridge-Inspector of Private Tuition.

The Vollabdas Valji Scholarship. The Vallabdas Valji Scholarship, tenable for one year, has been awarded to Jadavji Hansraj Vaidya, of Alfred High School, Bhuj.

The R. M. Sayani Khoja Testimonial Scholarship.—The R. M. Sayani Khoja Testimonial Scholarship, tenable for one year, has been awarded to Habeeb Mahomed Merchant, of Elphinstone High School, Bombay.

The Uttamram Memorial Scholarship.—The Uttamram Memorial Scholarship, tenable for one year, has been awarded to Chamanlal Sakerlal Mehta of Bhavnagar High School.

The Ebrahim Nurdin Scholarship.—The Ebrahim Nurdin Scholarship, tenable for one year, has been awarded to Abdul Husein Nazarali Neemuchvala, of Anjuman-i-Islam High School, Bombay.

The Sir Jasvantsingji Scholarships.—The two scholarships, each tenable for three years, have been awarded as follows:—The first to Manishankar Maganlal Oza and the second to Narsinhaprasad Kalidas Bhat, both of Bhavnagar High, School.

The Chatfield Scholarship.—The Chatfield Scholarship tenable for the full period of the course which the Scholar selects, has been awarded to Anant Ramchandra Joshi, of Pen Candidate Class.

The Chatfield Prize.—The Chatfield Prize, has been awarded to Miss Maltiba Tatyaba. Bhosle, of the High School for native girls, Poona.

The Mejmudar Manishankar, Kikani Sanskrit Scholarship.—The Majmudar Manishankar Kikani Sanskrit Scholarship, tenable for two years, has been awarded to Durgashankar Pranjivan Raval of Gujarat College.

The Divan Bahadur Kutch Memorial Scholarship, in Artst.—The Divan Cutch Memorial Scholarship, tenable for two years, has been awarded to Hansraji-Harji Luana, of Samaldas College.

The Lord Sandhurst Scholdarship.—The Lord Sandhurst Scholarship tenable for one year has been awarded to Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer, of Poona High School

The Rao Bahadur Karamsi Damji Scholarship—The Rao Bahadur Karamsi Damji Scholarship, tenable for one year, has been awarded to Mavji Govindji Sheth of Alfred High School Bhuj.

The Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai Legal Scholarship.—The Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai Legal Scholarship tenable for three years, has been awarded to Atmaram Anant Chitre of Government Law School, Bombay.

The Ashburner Prize (1899).—The Ashburner Prize for 1899 has been awarded to Perozshah Rustomji Nariman, B.A., of St. Xavier's College for an essay on the following subject:—"How can manufactures which might be advantageously introduced in India."

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE TYABJEE.)

A DISPUTED TRADE MARK.

ESUFALLY FAZULLABHOY AND OTHERS vs. HARKISONDAS HARIBHOY AND OTHERS.

MR. JUSTICE TYABJEE in giving his decision, after reviewing the circumstances under which the suit was filed, said the plaintiffs relied, in support of their case, firstly on the resemblance between the two labels, and secondly on the admitted fact that after the goods were imported into this country the defendants' branch firm had sold them as "Nukal suraj," and as "suraj" was the name of the sun they had argued that as the defendants goods had been sold under that name that there was a certain amount of resemblance. In regard to the question of resemblance between the labels a number of witnesses had been called, but as they were not the persons who would have actually purchased the dyes up-country, his lordship only regarded their statements in the same light as that given by experts. That being so he was thrown back on his own examination of the labels from which he had to draw his conclusions. In order to ascertain if ignorant persons would be deceived by the two labels he had shown them to his servants and others who had not been misled by the suggested similarity that had supported his own view that the persons could not be deceived in regard to the labels and that being so the suit must fail and if there had been nothing else in it the case must have been dismissed with costs. It had been said that the defendants' labels was only a representation of the three crowns used on their calendar. But after examinning the evidence he had came to the conclusion that no one would think the design on the defendants labels represented three crowns unless they were told so. Having alluded to the evidence of Mr. Vernon and the fact that certain documents had not been produced from Germany, his lordship saidthat he also bore in mind that the defendants had sold their goods under the name of the immitation sun, and that was not a course that he could approve. He then detailed the offers made by Mr. Macpherson, for the defendants, but which had been refused by the plaintiffs, who he considered would have been wise to have accepted them. Having regard to all the facts he made an order, that the suit be dismissed on the defendants undertaking to still observe the agreement not to make use of the expression "Nukal surej," and that they would have inserted on their labels the words "three crowns" in Gujerati. Each party was directed to pay their own costs, including costs of the appeal, down to the 26th February, after which date plaintiff was to pay the costs of the defendants.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Ailix Maurice
Anhalt Sabine Mrs
Badoordeen Saiboo Hagram J G
Bailly Alexander
Barkley Hilda Miss
Barne Bellissa Mrs
Bean P H
Bennett N
Berlavsky Annetta
Bernaau Leon
Bharoucha
Bobby Johnny
Brisoco Lodovico
Brown A Mrs
Brown Graham
Brown Olaf
Bulkley T
Cabral Hypolite Felix
Cambes J C
Canning H Renton
Cappard George
Casey N J
Chamier S D
Chandler George Mrs
Chittare Pritabai
Cione Berttiade
Cirillo Mariano
Claus Santa
Cole Edna Sarah Miss
Cooper W
Copley Miss
Dading P
Daly W
Daniel J & Co
D'ars Bremond
Davies D H
Devan Miss
Devonshire Evalt
Iltracombe Mrs
Dolosoff A A
Eagan John
Echalie Maurice
Edilstone S
Elkes F Miss
Elmore John S
Faucourt
Freshfield Douglas W
Galay Elise Miss
Gerning Jaeghes de
Gleadle Miss
Goldberg Elie
Grey Madge Miss
Graham Chas S
Grey Madge Miss
Guriba, B
Habday J
Hamilton Miss
Hamnett E C
Hann A C
Harlow F Mrs
Harris H W
Heaney John Pulling
Herwey Richard
Hill Henry
Hine Melville Miss
Hogg C J
Hawkins B
Hulme G A
Hunter W F
Johnstone William C
Joseph & Co A
Kampton Napier
Koil O
Krohn Juan
Laird
Lamb E A Miss
Lambert L Henry
Lampriere E B Miss
Lavender H
Lazard Alfonse
Levy Julius
Lewis A E Mrs
Lightfoot J
MacDowell Mrs
Manhland F
Marritz
Masani N B
Mason Thomas
Mitchell W W Mrs
Mouradean M
Muller Y
Nicholson Mrs
North P B
Norton Mrs
O'meara Connell
Parkinson JackMrs
Parkinson Percy W W
Parmanand Laljee
Parot A W
Payne D
Pereira D D G
Perret F
Pille Toube Mrs
Prebble J C
Pymm Russell
Roberts James Hamington
Rorhman Joseph
Russell, M M Miss
Scorleano Anetta Mrs
Sevis E M Miss
Sewket Ahmed
Skroyer M E Miss
Stephenson R Mrs
Tassele Valerie Van Miss
Taylor C J D Miss
Taylor William
Tibbits Mrs
Thom M A Miss
Thorpe Durrant
Tubbs, Stanley W
Turner M C
Vansant N J
Wells Walter, J
Yokey C

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
FRIDAY, MARCH 2.

8-30 p.m.—Litany of penitence, Hymn 406 and Address by the Reverend Father Nicholson S.S. J. E.

DISOBEDIENCE IN THE ARMY is looked upon as one of the gravest crimes a soldier can be guilty of, and in the past it has often been punished with death The fate of a battle and the lives of thousands of men let alone our national honour, have often been dependant upon the prompt carrying out of what might have seemed a trivial order. Discipline without good health, however, would be like a house without a foundation; therefore great pains are taken to keep our fighting men free from disease. Holloway's Pills have always been found an excellent medicine for the purpose, as in addition to cleansing the blood, they invigorate and give tone to the system.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS

THE following season reports for the week ending 27th February were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 25th, 3 feet 10 4-5 inches sg last 3 feet 7 1-5 inches on same date last year. Rain during week 3 cents at Kotri. Rabi crops generally flourishing. Cattle weak for want of fodder in Karachi, Manjhand, Kohishtan and Tatta talukas. Price of wheat in Karachi 8 1-2, of jowari 10, of bajri 8 1-2, of rice 5 3-4, and of Bombay grass 17 3-4 seers per rupee.

Shikarpur.—Slight rain during week at Mirpur on 20th and 23rd. Rabi crops in fair condition, but rain needed. Fodder supply scarce in Mirpur and Ubauro talukas. Cattle dying of starvation in Ubauro taluka. Prices of food-grains rising. Price of wheat 11 1-2, of jowari 12 1-2, of rice 9, and of bajri 11 seers per rupee.

Hyderabad.—Rain during week 3 cents at Shahdadpur and 5 cents at Hala. Rabi crops slightly injured by frost throughout the district. Cattle in fair condition in Guni, Badin, Naushahro and Kandiaro talukas. Price of rice varying from 7 to 12, of wheat from 8 to 10, of jowari from 10 to 13, and of bajri from 9 to 11 seers per rupee. Price of dry karbi varying from 2 1-2 annas to 1 rupee per maund.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rabi crops partially damaged by frost in Jacobabad and Thul talukas. Fodder insufficient in Kashmor taluka. Price of jowari 12 seers 3 chataks, of bajri 10 seers 11 chataks, of wheat 10 seers 6 chataks, and of rice 8 seers 2 chataks per rupee. Price of karbi 6 annas 2 pies per maund.

Thar and Parkar.—No rain during week. Rabi crops in Mirpur Khas and Sanghar talukas suffering from want of water and injured by frost. Fodder almost unobtainable. Price of rice and bajri at at Mirpur 11 and 10 at Khipra 62-80 11 1-4 and 9 1-4 at Sanghar 11 and 10 at Mithi 9 and 8 5-80, at Dipla 10 and 9 and Nagar 8 and 7 1-4 seers per rupee.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 24th February 1900).—No rain during week. Irrigated standing rabi crops near sweet water wells and in the bed of the river in fair condition, and withered elsewhere. Water supply scarce in Viramgam taluka. Fodder supply very scanty, Cattle dying of starvation. Prices of food-grains fluctuating. Price of jowari 9 seers 40 tolas, of bajri 9 seers, of wheat 7 seers 40 tolas, and of rice 2nd sort 8 seers per rupee. Price of fodder Rs. 17 8-0 per 1,000 bundles of hay and Rs. 10 per 100 bundles of jowari.

Panch Mahals.—No rain during week. Standing irrigated crops in good condition. Fodder supply extremely scarce. Price of bajri 7 1-2 and of maize 8 1-3 seers per rupee.

Broach.—No rain during week. Rainfall insufficient throughout the district. Reaping of wheat commenced in Ankleswar taluka. Fodder irrigation continues in some places. Fodder supply scarce. Grass not available in Vagra and A'mod talukas.

Surat.—Irrigated crops in fair condition. Lands being prepared for cultivation. Fodder supply and condition of cattle fair. Prices of food-grains and karbi stationary.

Colaba (Bombay).—Temperature normal on 21st, 22nd and 27th; abnormal tempenature 1 cool on 23rd, 25th and 26th, and 20 cool on 24th. Vapour in air normal on 21st, 23rd and 24th, and excessive on 22nd and 25th to 27th. Wind normal throughout the week.

Thana.—Burning of rab in progress. Condition of rabi crops fair. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices of food-grains stationary except at Bassein, where the price of rice 2nd sort is 9 1-4 seers per rupee.

Kolaba.—Threshing almost completed. Rabi crops in fair condition, and reaping in progress. Rab operations continue. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Price of rice at Alibag 9 seers 49 1-2 tolas per rupee and in the district varying from 9 seers 67 tolas at Nagothna to 7 seers 40 tolas at Khalapur. Prices of nagli, vari and dry grass almost stationary.

Ratnagiri.—No rain during week. Collection and burning of rab materials in progress. Summer crops in fair condition. Prices of food-grains steady in all talukas except Devgad, Chiplun and Dapoli talukas and Guhagar petha where the price of rice has risen, and in Khed taluka where the price of nachni has risen. Price of rice at Ratnagiri 10 seers 26 1-2 tolas per rupee and in the district varying from 8 seers 64 tolas at Mandangad to 10 seers 39 tolas at Rajapur. Price of nachi at Ratnagiri 11 seers 13 tolas per rupee and in the district varying from 10 seers 64 tolas at Sangameshvar to 12 seers 76 tolas at Rajapur. Price of dry grass varying from 2 annas 8 pies at Rajapur to 12 annas 10 pies per maund at Devgad.

Khandesh.—No rain during week. Crops in irrigated lands in good condition. Preparation of lands for next season continues. Fodder supply insufficient. Condition of agricultural stock unsatisfactory owing to scarcity of fodder. Cattle suffering for want of either water or fodder.

Nasik.—Threshing of rabi crops in Igatpuri taluka completed. Reaping of rabi crops in progress in Sinnar taluka and in Dangi parts of Dindori taluka. Condition of irrigated crops fair in Nasik, Malegaon and Kalvan talukas. Standing rabi crops withered in all talukas from want of water. In the hilly fodder supply and condition of cattle still fair, but in other places cattle are suffering from want of fodder, and in Yeola, Malegaon and Nandgaon talukas from want of water also. Prices of food-grains generally steady. Price of rice at Nasik 7 seers 40 tolas, of wheat 7 seers 56 tolas, of bajri 8 seers 10 tolas and of nagli 9 seers 62 tolas rupee. Price of dry grass at Nasik 12 annas per 100 sheaves.

Ahmednagar.—Rabi crops in irrigated lands in fair condition in some places, but are likely to suffer owing to deficiency of well water. Reaping continues. Supply of fodder and condition of cattle unsatisfactory. Actual price of jowari at Nagar 8 seers 75 tolas and of bajri 8 seers 62 tolas per rupee. Price of karbi 27 seers per rupee.

Poona.—No rain during week. Threshing of rabi crops commenced in Junnar taluka and Mulshi petha. Standing wheat crops in garden lands in Junnar, Haveli and Sirur talukas withering on account of insufficient water supply. Condition of cattle fair in Indapur and Mavai talukas and Mulshi petha while that of cattle in other parts of the district is growing worse. Price of jowari 19 lbs. 8 4-5 tolals, of bajri 17 lbs. 4 tolas, of karbi 50 lbs., and of hay 66 2-3 lbs. per rupee.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 24th February 1900).—Rabi crops in some places in black soil and in garden lands in fair condition. Reaping of jowari completed in all talukas except Sholapur and Malsiras. Fodder supply becoming scanty. Grass not available. Condition of plough and milch cattle fair and of other cattle bad. Price of jowari slightly risen in all talukas except Barsi, where it is stationary. Price of wheat 8 seers 13 chataks, of rice 10 seers 4 chataks, of jowari 8 seers 15 chataks, and of bajri 9 seers 13 chataks per rupee. Price of karbi Rs. 2-8-0 per 100 bundles.

Satara.—No rain during week. Reaping of Rabi crops completed. Grain supply sufficient but dear. Condition of cattle getting worse. Prices of food-grains risen in Wai, Javli, Koregaon and Patan talukas and Khandala petha, fallen in Valva taluka, and stationary elsewhere. Price of jowari at Satara 16 lbs. 26 tolas, of bajri 16 lbs. 26 tolas and of karbi 56 lbs. per rupee.

Bijapur.—No rain during week. Harvesting of rabi jowari almost completed. Cotton picking in progress in Bagevadi, Bagalkot, Muddebihal and Hungund talukas. Condition of cattle fair except in Indi and Badami talukas, where it is deterriorating owing to dearness of fodder. Average price of jowari 11 seers 3 chataks, of bajri 10 seers 6 chataks, of rice 2nd sort 8 seers 9 chataks, and of tur dal 8 seers 5 chataks per rupee. Price of karbi 166 lbs. per rupee.

Belgaum.—No rain during week. Lands being prepared for next season. Harvesting of late crops completed. Cotton picking in progress in Chikodi, Gokak, Parasgad and Sampgaon talukas. Water supply becoming scanty. Cattle selling cheap. Prices of food-grains and fodder stationary.

Dharwar.—No rain during week. Rabi crops generally withered. Reaping of wheat crops almost completed. Cotton picking still in progress. Westerly winds still continue in Hangal and Kod talukas, where they are reported to be favourable to crops. Condition of Cattle fair. Fodder supply getting scare in nine talukas and water supply deficient in seven talukas. Prices of food-grains and karbi almost stationary.

Kanara.—No rain during week. On coast threshing of rice continues in some places. Hot weather rice crops in fair condition. Weeding almost completed. Crops in ears and coming to maturity. Above ghats threshing of rice and sowing and transplatation of hot weather crops continues. Harvesting of sugarcane and paper continues. Garden and sugarcane crops fair throughout the district. Fodder supply fairly sufficient. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Price of rice at Karwar 19 and of ragi 23 lbs. 8 tolas per rupee. Price of dry grass one rupee per maund.

Rajkot.—Weather cold. Irrigation of wheat and fodder progressing. Fodder supply extremely scarce. A large number of cattle died; surviving cattle will be maintained on fodder crops. Prices of food-grains rising. Average price of wheat 7 seers 75 tolas, of bajri 7 seers 65 tolas, of jowari 8 seers 65 tolas, and of gram 8 seers 40 tolas per rupee.

Wadhwan.—Weather getting warm. Prices of bajri and jowari 8 seers each per rupee.

Baroda.—Standing crops raised by well irrigation in fair condition. Condition of agricultural stock unsatisfactory for want of fodder. Price of bajri 17, of jowari 19, of wheat 17, of rice superior 13, and of rice inferior 17 lbs. per British rupee.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE BOMBAY TEA ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

THE ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above association was held for the first year at their premises in No. 23, Church Gate Street last month, when a dividend of Rupees 7 1-2 per share was declared. The well-known millionaire and banker, Mr. Purunmull Gulji Singanee, was elected one of the additional directors, and Mr. Fazulbhoy Joomabhoy Laljee who retired by rotation was also re-elected a director.

The directors in their report state that owing to the plague, and other unfavourable circumstances which resulted in dislocating and paralysing business of all sorts. Your directors thought it advisable, to suspend all active operations in reference to getting more shares of the company taken up by the public, and to wait till better times come. In the mean while your directors think that the result achieved so far, is encouraging, and they believe there is a good field for a company like ours, and that if property managed as they feel sure it will be under the careful and tactful supervision of their agents, Messrs. Morton Maju and Company, it will result in much benefit to the shareholders. It is with satisfaction that your directors state that in spite of adverse circumstances, additional shares to the value of Rupees 26,500 have already been subscribed.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, March 1.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Shivram Sadashiv Bhide to act as fifth grade Depy Asst Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, during the absence of Rao Bahadur Manibhai Haribhai on leave or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is p

ANOTHER GOOD OFFER.

Rs. 50 FOR Rs. 25.

A

CLEARANCE SALE

OF

SILVER GILT WATCHES.

WE have an Excellent Collection of key wind Silver Gilt WATCHES, the lever movements of which are really FIRST CLASS, and in the ordinary way, quality for quality should sell for Rs. 50 each; but as preference is now given to Stem-wind Watches, we offer these excellent time-keepers to those who do not consider a key-wind watch inconvenient at the bargain and Clearance Price of

Rs. 25.

Complete in case with spare glass, main-spring and a guarantee for 2 years.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

WARDEN & CO.,

BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE,

BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,

"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES.

WHITE GLAZED TIL..,

NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT.

MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.

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PERMANENT ENLARGEMENT

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DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce, in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general

D. B DINSHAW & CO.,

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,

ESPLANADE ROAD,

Opposite Bombay Club.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B), V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the Bombay Gazette."

And a Lecture by

BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas.

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THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"

Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.

Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 1.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols .....£101 3-8—1-8
3 per cent. Rentes .....£101 3-4+1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan ....£110 1-2 unchanged.
3 1-2 „ Govt. Securities....£64 3-16 „
Bar Silver in London ..... 27 1-2+1-16
„ New York..... 59 7-8 „
Exchange on London at Paris ... 25'18 1-2,
„ New York ..... 4'86 5-8
Discount. Bank of England at 4 per cent., unchanged.
„ Short London Bills 3 3-4 „
„ Indian Bank Bills 3 5-8 „

At the weekly Sale of Council Bills yesterday—

Rs. 26,10,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
„ 5,60,000 „ to Bombay.
„ 13,00,000 „ to Madras.

Rs. 44,70,000

Tenders on Calcutta and Bombay 1-4 1-16, Minimum rate received 4 per cent. in full above that rate. Average rates of allotment to Calcutta and Bombay 16'06.

Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs. 5,20,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
..... „ to Bombay.
..... „ to Madras.

Rs. 5,20,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1-4 1-8. Minimum rates received 74 per cent in full above that rate.

Average rates of allotment to Calcutta 16'13.

Total amount of Bills sold last week Rs. 54,20,000
Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 50,00,000.

Extra allotment.—

Rs. 30,000 Bills on Bombay.....1-4 3-32
„ 4,50,000 Newspapers in Calcutta....1-4 5-32

EXCHANGE.—The Market opened steady.

Bank Telegraphic	1-4 1-16
Bank Demand	1-4 3-32
3 Months Sight Credits	1-4 11-32
3 Month's Sight Francs	171 3-4

Soon after opening 1-4 3-32 was given for Telegraphic and 1-4 1-8 per Demand, the latter being done to a small extent for all this month.

A few Credits came out at 1-4 11-32 ready with 1-4 5-16 for 15th March and 1-4 for April; Calcutta coming quieter this afternoon. Our closing rates are the same as the morning.

Shanghai, 30 days' Sight	194
Hong-Kong	142 3-4
Japan	148

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The Market opened weak in face of the Settlement to-day, and with a large surplus to work off on opening the ready rate was quoted at Rs. 95-7, and for 30th March 95 411. During the day rates declined to Rs. 95-5, and Rs. 98-9 respectively, improving towards the close to opening rates. About 25 lakhs of Paper were "budleed" at a difference from 4 to 6 annas, one lot of a large amount at the latter rate being equal to 8 per cent., the surplus thus being carried over to the next account.

STOCKS AND SHARES—

	[Rs.
Commercial Bank of India	82
China Mills S. and W. Co.	470
David Mills do	340

WHEAT.—Unchanged. Prices are nominal at Rs. 5-4 to Rs. 5-6 per cwt.

SEEDS.—Linseed is rather quieter at Rs. 8-12 ready, and Rs. 8-9-6 for April-May, only a poor crop is anticipated. Say 4 as. to 6 as., though it may yield somewhat more.

Gingelly is quoted at 4 as. higher than yesterday and business is reported in Red Muggee at 44 and black Kutnee at 40, with sellers asking higher rates. The daily arrivals have dwindled down to the insignificant totals of tons, and the stock does not exceed 2,000 tons in all.

Castor is unchanged with business reported at Rs. 38-4 for ready.

Rape seed.—The Market is steady for all qualities but there is nothing doing.

COALS.—Market strong, especially for delivery before the monsoon, but without any business doing. Calcutta is very steady.

FREIGHTS—Are quiet with little or nothing doing. The s s "Beehaven" has been fixed, Rangoon to Bombay, with a cargo of Rice at 10s.

COTTON.—The Market opened steady on the advance from the other side. Suttas were quoted higher with Good Broach for March, Rs. 265; settlements taking place at Rs. 262-263. Ready Broach was bought to a considerable extent at Rs. 260. F. G. Bengals for March are quoted Rs. 242 1-2. Good Bhownaggar for May Rs. 247. For export about 3,500 bales in all were bought, while the Mills are reported to have bought only a small lot of 100 bales. For ready Cotton, sellers were inclined to put up their rates though there was very little enquiry.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation, and for export 500 bales. Surats 100 bales. Imports 12,000 bales. Spot 5 6-32 plus 132. Arrivals closed steady.

Mid-uplands in Liverpool—

Feb.-March	March.-Apl.	May.-June	June-July.
5'6	5'3	4'60	4'58
plus 1-16	plus 1-16	plus 3-64	plus 1-16

Cotton in New York.—

Receipts at the Ports	35,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	7,000 „
Do Continent	28,000 „
Mid-uplands	9 5-16 plus 1-8
Futures month of May	9'09 plus 23
Do do August	9'04 plus 23

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay yesterday:—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Khandeish	52
Barsee & Nugur	782
Berar	262
Total Comms.	1,096
Dhollera	340
Broach	25
Compta & Dharwar	12
Westerns	81
Bengals	1,368
Sind	694
Persian	99
American	494
Total	4,010

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay:—

	cwts.
Wheat	5,002
Linseed	377
Rapeseed	1,091
Gingellyseed	3,333
Poppyseed	13
Groundnuts	841
Castorseed	2,887
Rice	90,070

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggar	4 15-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	101 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	110 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee paper	64 3-16
Bar Silver	27 1-2

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

NAPLES, FEB. 28.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha left here this morning.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s ss Yarra left Aden for Bombay on Wednesday, the 28th ultimo, at 6 p.m., and she is expected here on Monday, the 5th instant, at 4 p.m.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 16th February, 1900.

Description.	1900.	1899.	Inc. for the period.	Dec. for the period.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	1,120	1,056	—	—	—	—
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	48,216	38,396	—	4,820	26,564	—
Goods	1,91,718	1,18,239	78,349	—	4,26,618	—
Other earnings	5,639	4,941	698	—	4,946	—
Total for week	2,45,567	1,69,616	75,951	—	—	—
Aggregate	24,73,134	9,64,784	—	—	5,12,326	—

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

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By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MARKQUICK—February 25, at No 1, Hare Street, Calcutta, the wife of E J C Markquick, of a son.

STEEL—February 24, at Dehra Dun, the wife of Captain E B Steel, R A M C, of a son.

WOLLASTON—February 23, at Allahabad, Rosaville, the wife of Carl Hyde Wollaston, Executive Engineer, P W D, Burmah, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

ELDRIDGE—February 20, at Rajpore, suddenly, Mrs. Ann Eldridge, widow of Riding Master James Eldridge, in her 84th year.

MEIKLE—February 26, at Allahabad, Marjorie Margaret Helen, the beloved daughter of Mrs and Mr J J Meikle, aged 4 months and 20 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1900.

WHEN we were writing that the rumour of the relief of Ladysmith circulating on Tuesday was premature, Lord Dundonald was shaking hands with Sir George White. Just four months the leaguer had continued. Three successive attempts to deliver the long enduring garrison ended in disappointment, the fourth has been successful. The tenacity and high courage of our old Commander-in Chief and his veteran troops, strengthened by the Indian Contingent whose timely arrival made it possible to hold an exposed and unfortified position, are worthy of the best traditions of the British army. It was the opinion of many experienced officers that if the garrison were not relieved by Sir Redvers Buller's force by the middle of December it would be impossible to hold the position. It had then been cut off from supplies of all kinds since the end of October. Again when the Boers put forth their utmost efforts to carry Cæsar's Camp by storm and thus make the position untenable, and when Sir George White towards the close of the day telegraphed that he was "hard-pressed" there seemed only too much reason to fear that the long and gallant defence was drawing to a close. The skill of the General and the stubborn valour of the troops saved Ladysmith when the fierce attacks of the enemy, again and again renewed, seemed to presage its fall. It has been given to Lord Dundonald, a brilliant officer worthy of the distinguished name he bears, to be the bearer of the glad tidings that the hour of deliverance had come. On the 28th February Sir Redvers Buller's force succeeded in driving the enemy from Pieter's Hill and capturing what is described as their main position and "scattering them in all directions." The despatch sent off on Tuesday afternoon mentioned that the Boers were in strength on the Bulwana mountain which was farther in a straight line from Ladysmith than Pieter's Hill. The result of the fighting placed Buller's force nearer to Sir George White's position than the enemy on Bulwana Hlil. Under such circumstances, Lord Dundonald's mobile force apparently made its way between the Boer camps and entered Ladysmith. It may be assumed that the Boer cordon had been considerably attenuated by the necessity of sending reinforcements to assist Cronje in his desperate plight near Paardeberg. We know that towards the close of the ten days' stubborn resistance that ended in his unconditional surrender, thousands of Boers were hovering round Lord Roberts' force. Some of these thousands certainly came from Ladysmith for the prisoners stated as much. There is no mention of Dundonald having fought his way into Ladysmith; he apparently made his way in with the Natal Carabineers and mounted infantry in the darkness of the night. The telegram states that on March 1 General Buller was still confronted with the difficult task of carrying the strong Boer position on Bulwana mountain where there is a large Boer force. From the west Lord Roberts reports that General Clements occupied Colesberg on the last day of February. The Boers are mustering in force on the south-west. This, in all probability, means that they will endeavour to cut the communications so as to embarrass the movements of Roberts and Methuen, and delay the advance on Pretoria, and the relief of Mafeking. The two days' attempt to storm Baden-Powell's stronghold was defeated, the Boers losing forty men.

IN Bombay, after much hesitation the Government induced the legislature to pass an Act to prohibit or make penal the adulteration of one article of food—ghee, otherwise clarified butter. As to all else we applied the principle of *caveat emptor* formulated by Sir Charles Wood, when Chancellor of the Exchequer, years before he became Secretary of State for India. In England some progress has been made since the Act of 1872 for the prevention of the adulteration of food has been passed, and from time to time examples are made of retailers, and even of the wholesale manufacturers, of adulterated food. The Margarine Act went a step further and prohibited the sale of a cheap and nutritious food made from animal fat, in the guise or disguise of butter. At the present moment a Departmental Committee on Preservatives and Colouring Matters in Food is enquiring as to the prevalence of that very modified form of adulteration. After taking evidence in Liverpool the Committee has been sitting in London, and on a recent occasion a good deal of interesting information was obtained as to the food legislation in Russia, France, Belgium, Germany, and Austria. The Committee consists of Sir Herbert Maxwell, Chairman, Professor Thorpe, Dr. Bulstrode and Dr. Tunnicliffe. Dr. A. Granbaum, chemical physiologist at University College, Liverpool, who went on a mission to the Continent with Professor Boyce in connection with the Sewage Commission, paid special attention to the laws and regulations in regard to food in the various countries visited, and in his evidence before the Committee he showed how thorough and, indeed, drastic are the measures taken to protect the public. In Russia, as might be expected, the Food and Drugs Act is not in advance of British legislation. But the Ministry of the Interior and two other Ministries issue a circular to the Governors of Provinces, directing that certain things shall not be permitted. Bye-laws are made for the guidance of magistrates, by which amongst other things the addition of preservatives to milk is wholly prohibited. The magistrate's decision is not final; there is a right of appeal to a court of law. A regulation respecting the use of preservatives was issued in Germany in 1884. In May last it was made more stringent by a circular from the Ministry of the Interior prohibiting their use. The statute law forbids their addition to wine; municipal regulations apply the rule to milk. Differences arise from the difficulty of applying the same standard to milk throughout the whole country. In Germany sulphite of sodium is a favourite preservative for minced meat, which is largely used for the nourishment of invalids. The addition makes old minced meat look fresh as new. Convictions are numerous and the penalties imposed are fines or imprisonment for six weeks. In every case coming before the Hamburg magistrates, in which boracic acid was used, a conviction followed. That acid is peculiarly injurious in the milk given to young children. The Vienna law does not prohibit the use of boracic acid, but it is barred by the municipal bye-laws. The local authorities recently took expert opinion, which recommended that all preservatives including even carbonate of soda should be prohibited. In Switzerland no meat can be imported to which boracic acid has been added. In Prussia a project of law is in preparation to prevent the application of that acid to meat.

The general trend of opinion in Germany and Austria is against the use of preservatives in any form. In Austria decrees prohibit the use of colouring matter and preservatives in certain cases. In that monarchy the addition of preservatives to milk is very rare; in Germany it is prohibited, the general belief being that it is injurious especially to infants. Formalin has been sometimes found. In Germany the amount of sodium sulphite used to give a good colour to peas is so small that the authorities do not prohibit it. The addition of the larger quantities used in meat and milk would occasion indigestion, catarrh, and other ailments. In Berlin there is no difficulty in supplying the city with milk without the use of preservatives. The addition of any foreign substance to beer is forbidden in Germany and Austria. Professor Granbaum holds that the prohibition of the use of preservatives is justified on the general ground that what is injurious to bacteria is also injurious to the cells of higher developed organisms. It is true that the cells are capable of replacing, which bacteria are not. But the higher organisms should not be called upon to replace cells destroyed by disinfectants. Septic food is better than antiseptic food, as septic is superior to antiseptic surgery. The only difficulty of preserving milk without the addition of chemicals seems to the Professor to be entirely one of expense. In Germany the milk is carried in cool vans, and there is no reason in his opinion why that should not be done in England. Would it be practicable in India? In Bombay sterilised milk on the German plan has been introduced. Boiling or sterilisation is universally resorted to in Germany. It should be the rule in Bombay and in every part of India. So far as we know there is no thought as yet of giving meat fictitious colour or freshness by the use of boracic or other acids. Nor has our civilisation advanced to the point when the use of salicylic acid for illegitimate purposes requires to be put down by law. Certain members of the Committee seemed to have a lurking suspicion that in Germany legislation and prohibition are based on "the evidence of expectation" rather than the evidence of ascertained facts. The learned Professor owned that there is no evidence pointing to harm done by the addition of large amounts of sulphite of sodium than by the small quantities found harmless when added to peas to give them colour. He took his stand on the broad principle that people have a right to know what it is they are eating, and that it is especially desirable that medical men when prescribing certain drugs—say salicylic acid—should know exactly how much their patients are actually taking.

That there is however another side to the question as to the necessity or otherwise of employing preservatives was made sufficiently plain by the next witness who came before the Departmental Committee. Mr. R. Gibson, sale-master to the public creamery market in Limerick and representing a large importing firm in Liverpool and Manchester, stated that the fresh butter trade of Ireland depends entirely upon the use of preservatives. He had again and again tried the experiment of sending butter to the English market without preservatives; in every case there were complaints that it did not keep sweet for a week. On the other hand a man in Grantham who took a four-months' supply of the preserved butter found it as good at the end of that time as at first. The Irish preserved butter obtains a higher price than the Danish; and it has the reputation of keeping fresh, better than the Norman or Danish. The preservative is added in the proportion of one pound to the hundredweight of fresh butter and the butter so treated remains fresh for a month. The Committee inquired why it was necessary to use a larger proportion of preservative than was sufficient for New Zealand butter which is sent to the English market. The reply is that the Government in New Zealand takes care that the butter is made under the best conditions, that it has cold storage at the ports and in transit. Consequently it arrives at its destination twelve thousand miles away in perfect condition. There are none of those arrangements in Ireland and the butter is taken on the steamers in the worst conditions. Mr. Gibson is confident that the preservative is much more wholesome than the addition of salt and that the English consumer likes it. On colouring matter opinion in the trade is divided; but as butter varies in colour with the seasons and the food, the consumer would not be satisfied if it were at one time more colourless than at another. So that afer all there is something to be said from the point of view of practical politics for the judicious and moderate use of preservatives and even of colouring matter. But this does not apply to milk which can be sufficiently protected by boiling or sterilisation, a very simple process, nor to ghee. The butter by being clarified does not need a preservative to keep it sweet. Adulteration properly so called, the debasing of an article so as to deprive it of its true character and rob it of the constituents which form its chief value is on a very different plane from the addition of harmless substances either to preserve an article of food or to improve its colour. The distinction should never be overlooked.

THE death-rate in Bombay City has reached the enormous percentage of 174·71 per thousand, the week's total of deaths being 2,831. These figures constitute records, compared with which the heavy death-rolls in the early months of last year are left far behind. From the beginning of January up to the end of February, no less than 21,000 persons have succumbed to the various diseases which lurk in all parts of the City. If the present rate continues it means that Bombay will be denuded of over one-tenth of its population at the end of the year. Plague is apparently not raging so virulently as it did last year, but epidemics of small-pox, measles, and fever more than counterbalance this relief. Of course, the presence of thousands of famine-stricken people in the City aids the ravages of disease, and their condition, enfeebled by reason of exposure, want of proper food and clothing, renders them particularly susceptible to contract sickness. It is manifest also that their mode of life is favourable to the spread of all contagious diseases, and it is important that the authorities should devise some plan of regulating the lives of these unfortunate people. Dr. Accacio G. Viegas has given notice of a motion that the Corporation be requested to address Government on the desirability of dealing with famine-stricken immigrants from British territory in the same way as those from foreign territory. Small-pox shows no sign of diminution, and the falling off last week was merely one of those fluctuations which attend every epidemic. It is the most deadly and most contagious of all diseases, and it is incumbent that some measures should be taken to safeguard the public. The deaths from small-pox this week number 263, while fatal cholera cases amount to ten. Fever carried off 266 persons and measles accounted for an additional 107, though it may be presumed these were chiefly confined to the infant population Diarrhœa and dysentery are 150 per cent. in excess of the figures for the corresponding week last year, but compared with last week's figures there is a decrease in the zymotic death-rate, though it is only slight. The mortality amongst old people continues to be excessive, 183 deaths being ascribed to old age and debility. Byculla is one of the unhealthiest localities, the death-rate being almost 300 per thousand, but at Mahim the rate is 325·15 per thousand.

HIS Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay has accepted the resignation of the Honourable Mr. A. Abercrombie of his office as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

H. M. S. PIGEON has been relieved by H. M. S. Sphinx at Bunder Abbas.

MR. G. CARMICHAEL, I.C.S., has been appointed to act as Political Agent for the Dangs in the Khandesh District.

A BOMBAY passenger removed from the train at Ajmere on the 16th ult. has died of plague.

LIEUTENANT J. L. FURNEY, I.S.C., has been appointed on plague duty in Bombay City.

THE Commander-in-Chief is making slow but steady progress, and will shortly proceed to Simla.

REV. P. R. HARRISON having completed ten years service is promoted to the grade of Senior Chaplain.

THE services of Lieutenant F. P. C. Keily, I.S.C., have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of India.

THERE has been a tremendous rainfall lately in Baluchistan, generally with fresh snow on the mountain ranges.

MR. T. J. B. THATCHER, District Superintendent of Police, Surat, has been granted furlough for one year from the 14th Feb.

MR. JEHANGIR DOSSABHAI FRAMJI has been appointed vice chairman of the Karachi Port Trust, vice Mr. R. N. Cogblan, resigned.

REV. G. GOTHARD, M.A., Senior Chapain Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, has been permitted to retire from the service.

THE services of Lieutenant O. St. J. Skeen, I.S.C., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL J. W. CLARKSON, I.M.S., Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay, has been allowed to return to duty.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor has appointed Mr. J. Wilcocks to act as a member of the City Improvement Trust during the absence of Mr. G. A. Anderson.

MAJOR B. B. GRAYFOOT, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Satara, is allowed furlough for two years from the 10th instant.

SECOND LIEUTENANT RICHARD WATERFIELD, supernumerary list, Nagpur Volunteer Rifle Corps, is transferred to the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

MR. C. V. VERNON, I.C.S., personal assistant to the Collector of Broach and first class magistrate in that district, has been empowered to hear appeals from convictions by second and third class magistrates.

DR. E. MAYNARD has been appointed District Medical Officer under the Famine Relief Code for the districts of Belgaum and Dharwar. Dr. J. E. Sawlilands has been similarly appointed for the district of Bijapur.

THE Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan returns to Quetta on the 1st March. Lieutenant A. B. Drummond, Assistant Political Agent, Quetta and Pashin, is transferred to Rajputana, to be succeeded at Quetta by Captain A. B. Dew, at present on leave.

MR. F. C. CRAWFORD, District Superintendent of Police on the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway, has been appointed Police Superintendent for the portion of the Hyderabad,-Godavery Valley Railway in British territory beyond the distant signal at Manmad.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL D. C. DAVIDSON, I.M.S., Superintendent of Mahableswar, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency town. Captain P. C. Searle, I.S.C., first class magistrate, has been similarly appointed.

IN modification of a previous order, his Excellency the Governor is pleased to appoint Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, M. A. (Oxon), Barrister-at-Law, I.C.S., to act as Under Secretary to Government in the Revenue Financial and Separate Departments, during the absence of Mr. H. S. Lawrence, I.C.S., on leave.

IN comparison with those of the famine area, Bengal crop reports look bright, but they are really for the most part below the average of previous years. The latest statement to be published relates to the oil-seed crops, the outturn of which is estimated at 84 per cent. of the normal. This is relatively satisfactory, but last year the percentage was 95.

WE learn that Mr. P. F. Rodrigues has been appointed Chancellor of the Spanish Consulate in Bombay.

MR. E. COLVIN, C. S., has assumed charge of the Deputy Secretaryship in the Foreign Office, Captain Daly having proceeded to Simla on one month's leave.

FIFTY-ONE deaths from plague occurred in Calcutta on Monday. The mortality from all causes was 139, or more than double the normal death-rate.

MR. J. A. BOURDILLON is gazetted Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal with effect from March 24th, when Mr. C. W. Bolton proceeds on nine months' leave.

THE plague returns from all India for the week ending February 24th show 3,184 deaths as against 2597 in the week preceeding. Of these 1,644 occurred in Bengal and 674 in Bombay city. Six cases were reported at Aden on February 22nd.

"THE Progress of Pauline Kessler" by Frederic Carrel (who, in some quarters is described as the English Zola) has met with marked success, and although only published last October, seven large editions have already been sold. Mr. John Long, the publisher of the novel, has just gone press with another large edition, which will have a new and striking over design by a well known artist. Mr. Frederic Carrel is the author of that popular novel, "The Adventures of John Johns."

THE Hyderabad Government is understood to contemplate raising a loan towards meeting the deficit for the ensuing year. The revenue is estimated at Rs. 351 1.4 lakhs and the expenditure at Rs. 398 3-4 leaving a deficit of Rs. 47 1-2 lakhs, which, it is feared, may be larger. It is proposed to sell Rs. 25 lakhs of Government Paper held by the Hyderabad State, and to raise a loan on the guarantee of its shares in the N. G. S. Railway. The last attempt to raise a loan on these securities, in 1897, was not very successful.

THE "Civil and Military Gazette" having reproduced the official contradiction of the statements that preparations were being made in view of the massing of Russian troops on the Afghan border, says very truly:—"It is only to be expected that the Government and the military authorities should be on the alert at the present moment, but naturally their schemes, if any exist, are kept secret. So many false reports have been started about Russian intentions that it is necessary to treat all rumours with much caution. The latest Afghan news says the Amir is in good health meanwhile."

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending Feb. 27 was 2,831, giving a death-rate of 174·71 per annum per thousand as against 139 97 the corresponding period of last year, and 85·93 the average over the past five years. Of the total number, 256 died from fevers; 768, plague; 263, small-pox; 107, measles; 10, cholera; 4, leprosy; 198, phthisis; 119, diseases of the nervous system; 384, affections of the respiratory organs; 169, diarrhœa; 86, dysentery; 70, still-born; 183, old age and debility; 30, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 72; Brahmin, 84; Lingaet, 12; Bhattia, 10; Hindu of other castes, 1,657; Hindu lowcaste, 341; Musalman, 506; Parsee, 43; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 81; Eurasian, 8; European, 7; Negro-African, 4; other and unknown castes 3. The total number of births was 213 as against 201 the corresponding period of last year, and 199 the average over the past five years.

GREAT enthusiasm prevails in Gauhati in view of the Viceroy's forthcoming visit to that place, which is the old capital of the province. A public meeting was held on the 14th ultimo to determine what steps should be taken to give his Excellency a fitting reception on his first visit to Assam. A sum of Rs. 4,000 was subscribed on the spot and a further sum of Rs. 12,000 has been promised. Mr. J. Barooah, a leading native planter of Jorhat, has come down to Gauhati, and other native planters and zemindars in Lower Assam are also foregathering there against his Excellency's arrival, European planters, proprietors of coal mines, oil wells, etc., will receive Lord Curzon in the districts of Dibrugarh and Tezpur, while the people of Assam will receive him at Gauhati where a grand show is in preparation.

AFTER prolonged discussion and mature deliberation, the Indian Polo Association has practically adopted the Bangalore Committee's rules in their entirety, with trifling modifications. The corner hit has been abolished, and the Hurlingham rules for the penalty for a dangerous foul have been passed, 30 yards from the goal being substituted for the 25 yards radius. The decision of the goal referees is not to be final, and these can, when in doubt, appeal to the umpires. No player is to strike his pony with the head of his stick. Local Committees are empowered to stop or postpone a match when circumstances render this desirable. These are among the principal changes. The new rules come into force on the 1st April.

WE are informed that the Hon'ble Mr. G. G. Arbuthnot, chairman of the Madras Chamber of Commerce, is taking steps, at the suggestion of his Excellency the Governor, to have a public meeting called to inaugurate a local Branch of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, for collecting subscriptions to the Fund, and for the distribution of relief, if the latter be found necessary in this Presidency. Assistance has been invited from some of the leading citizens of Madras, and from representative institutions like the Trades Association, the Mahajana Sabha, the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, the Central Mahomedan Association, and the Native Christian Association; and it is proposed to hold an informal meeting at the Chamber of Commerce rooms on Friday next, at 5 p.m., to appoint a committee to settle a programme for the Public Meeting, at which it is expected his Excellency the Governor will preside.

NOTWITHSTANDING the "war fever" which is so prevalent at Home, observes the C. and M. *Gazette*, the Royal Army Medical Corps does not increase in popularity, judging from the entries for the last examination for commissions, when only twenty-five candidates presented themselves for thirty vacancies. Some of the medical journals in discussing the subject put the whole blame upon the Indian Government, pointing out that nearly two years after the issue of the warrant the War Office permits the Indian authorities to pay members of a learned profession of the rank of Captain a hundred rupees a month less than a Captain of a Line regiment and fifty rupees less than a Veterinary Lieutenant of a month's service. Again, a civilian surgeon serving with the forces in South Africa or on military duty at home, ranks, as a captain and draws a sovereign a day, while the newly joined army medical officer is, of course, a subaltern and gets ten shillings a day. There is, therefore, little inducement for the qualified medical man to enter the army, when he can "lend" his services to much greater advantage.

LORD CURZON'S remarks in his address to the Convocation of the Calcutta University regarding the laxity in the process of affiliation of schools and colleges to the universities, writes the Lahore paper, will find considerable corroboration in the Punjab where the authorities of the Education Department and the successive educational conferences have impressed upon the Punjab University the desirability of those institutions alone being allowed to send up candidates for examinations, whose teaching is certified to be efficient and discipline strict. The Viceroy spoke of the "tendency to increase the number of affiliated institutions without due regard to the character of the teachers, the quality of the training, or of the degree of discipline," and emphasised the necessity of "closer supervision and a more effective control in the matter." In his address to the Convocation of the Punjab University, Dr. Sime, while taking a highly optimistic view of the effects of university education in this province, depreciated the practice of the University in admitting to its examinations higher than the Entrance "candidates from any institution that may style itself a college, without, as far as the requirements are concerned, any assurance of its efficiency." This, Dr. Sime felt, was not the way to encourage, far less to enforce, a thorough all-round training, and the practice has certainly proved detrimental to the best interests of education.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

RELIEF OF LADYSMITH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 1, 1-10 a.m.

The relief of Ladysmith is officially announced.

MARCH 1, 10-20 a.m.

Lord Dundonald whose force comprised Cavalry and Mounted Infantry, entered Ladysmith on Wednesday night.

General Buller, commanding a large force in person, is now moving against Nelthorpe.

Nelthorpe is situated two miles above Pieter's Hill, seven miles below Ladysmith, and on the road to Buluwana mountain, on which and Lombard's Kop, still further north, large bodies of the enemy are entrenched.

Lord Dundonald's force consists of the 1st Royal Dragoons, 13th Hussars, 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, South African Horse, and Imperial Light Horse. From what corps the mounted infantry employed were detailed is not yet indicated.

ATTEMPT TO CARRY MAFEKING BY STORM.

BOERS REPULSED AFTER TWO DAYS' FIGHTING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, MARCH 1.

The Boers endeavoured to take Mafeking by assault on Saturday week, the 17th February, and the fighting continued that day and the following.

They were repulsed with a loss of forty men after very determined fighting.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

It is officially announced that Lord Dundonald entered Ladysmith last night.

STUBBORN RESISTANCE OF THE BOERS BEFORE LADYSMITH.

LONDON, MARCH. 1.

The Boers have no apparent intention to raise the siege of Ladysmith.

They are fighting with greater vigour than hitherto.

General Buller is still confronted with the difficult task of carrying the strong Boer position of Bulwana mountain.

GENERAL BULLER'S DESPATCH.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

A despatch from General Buller, dated to-day, says :—Lord Dundonald with the Natal Carabineers and a composite Regiment entered Ladysmith last night. The country between me and Ladysmith is reported clear of the enemy and I am now moving on Nelthorpe.

UNIVERSAL JOY IN ENGLAND.

CHEERING CROWDS AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

There is universal joy in London and the provinces at the relief of Ladysmith. Buildings are decorated with flags and cheering crowds are in front of the Mansion House and elsewhere, many people among them carrying small union jacks.

OCCUPATION OF COLESBERG BY THE BRITISH.

A despatch from Lord Roberts, dated from Paarde berg, says that General Clements reports that he occupied Colesberg yesterday and met with a most enthusiastic welcome.

He has secured some ammunition of the rebels.

BOERS MUSTERING UP AGAIN.

A despatch from Reuter, Paardeberg dated the 28th says the Boers are reported in force to the south-west.

GENERAL BULLER'S ADVANCE.

LONDON, FEB. 28.*

General Buller telegraphs from head-quarters Hlangwana Plain to-day :—

Barton's Brigade last evening assaulted and carried the top of Pieter's Hill, thus to a certain extent turning the enemy's left.

The Fourth and Eleventh Brigades, under the supreme command of General Warren, assailed the enemy's main position, which was magnificently carried by the South Lancashires at sunset, sixty prisoners being taken and the enemy scattered in all directions.

There seems still a considerable number of the enemy left on Bulwana Mountain.

General Buller adds, "I hope the British losses are not large."

*(The above was delayed in transmission.)

DEPARTURE OF PRISONERS FOR CAPETOWN.

A despatch from Lord Roberts, dated 28th inst., says the Boer prisoners have left for Capetown under escort of the City Imperial Volunteers and the Gloucesters.

The women and children have been sent to their homes.

170 wounded Boers have been brought to the British hospital, many of them having been piteously neglected.

The Boers are indignant at Cronje having refused Lord Roberts' offer of medical aid.

THE MEETING BETWEEN LORD ROBERTS AND CRONJE.

Reuter, wiring from Paardeberg, says that on meeting Lord Roberts and Cronje exchanged salutes and upon Cronje dismounting, Lord Roberts shook hands with him, saying, "You have made a gallant defence, Sir." Refreshment was then ordered and conversation ensued.

MORE CASUALTIES.

The casualties at Paardeberg, from the 18th to the 23rd, were :—

KILLED.

Lieut. Hankey, Warwicks.

WOUNDED.

Captain Hart, East Surreys.
Captain Gardner, Lincolns.
Lieut. Dockray-Waterhouse, Lincolns.
Lieut. Tarbet, Yorkshires.
Captain Fanshawe, Oxfords.
Captain Waldy, Bedfords.
Lieut. Selous, Bedfords.
Lieut. Cramer-Roberts, Norfolks.
Captain Crookshank, Engineers.
Lieut. Wellesley, 4th Lincolns.
Captain Glasford, Argylls.
Lieut. Hickson, West Kents.

At Arundel on 22nd :—

KILLED.

Captain Wallis, West Ridings.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. Wilson, West Ridings.
Lieut. Jervis, 6th Dragoons.

MISSING.

Lieut. Ansell, 6th Dragoons.

CASUALTIES AT LADYSMITH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 1.

News from Ladysmith says, that the wounded were all doing well on the 24th except Gunner F. Pollard, 53rd battery, and F. Howard, 5th Dragoons. The following privates have died of disease :—W. Gregory and H. Smith, 1st Gloucesters ; G. Brown and W. Hill, 2nd King's Royal Rifles ; A. Fraser, 21st Battery ; J. Howas and W. McCrae, 2nd Gordons ; and P. H. Ferinner, 1st Devonshires.

DETAILS OF THE SURRENDER OF CRONJE.

THE INNISKILLINGS NEARLY CUT UP.

THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE TO GENERAL BULLER.

An "Indian Daily News" cablegram, dated London, 28th ultimo, says :—The first messenger from Cronje arrived at Lord Roberts' camp, twelve miles from the Drift, at mid-night, but was told that Cronje must himself come. The latter arrived at seven o'clock in the morning with his Secretary and A.-D.-C., and arrangements for the surrender were then made.

General Hector Macdonald is expected to return to duty in a few days.

The Inniskillings were nearly all completely cut up in the recent night attack with General Buller's force, only five officers and 400 men answering their names at the roll call.

H. M. the Queen has cabled the following to General Buller :—"I have heard with the deepest concern of the heavy losses of my brave Irish soldiers."

LUMSDEN'S HORSE.

It is now settled that the remainder of Lumsden's Horse will sail on Saturday in the steamer Ujina.

LORD ROBERTS' VICTORY OVER CRONJE.

REJOICINGS AT NANDOD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

NANDOD, MARCH 1.

A day of great rejoicings was held in honour of Lord Roberts' brilliant victory by his Highness Maharana Shri Chhatrasinghji and his subjects. The palace and the Royal Club, where his Highness entertained a select company, were brilliantly illuminated. Toasts of her Majesty and Lord Roberts were proposed by his Highness in most loyal and enthusiastic terms. Sweet food was distributed to the inmates of the Nandod poor-house, about three thousand in number.

SECUNDERABAD, MARCH, 1.

A private telegram received here yesterday, direct from Ladysmith, runs as follows :—

"Cronje surrendered. All well here. Relieved to-day. Joy prevails."

Two Royal Salutes were fired this morning by H. H. the Nizam's Battery, by order of his Highness, one to commemorate the British victory of Paardeberg, and the other to signalise the relief of Ladysmith, Sir Vikar-ul-Oomrah yesterday telegraphed congratulations to Lord Roberts on both events, Lord Roberts being a personal friend of his Excellency's.

CONGRATULATIONS TO LORD ROBERTS.

As President of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Robert, Manager of the Cawnpore Woollen Mills, has wired to Lord Roberts ; "Your birthplace salutes you."

THE POSITION AT MAFEKING.

COLONIAL MONUMENT SUGGESTED.

COLOMBO, FEB. 28.

Telegram to the Australian papers, dated February 14th, says :—A Boer prisoner states that so many Boer horses have been killed that infantry regiments are being formed of cavalrymen.

The British have obtained 5,000 horses from Hungary.

According to a Boer secret memorandum, of doubtful value, the Boers possess 230 modern guns.

The London "Spectator" urges the erection of a Colonial monument commemorating Australia's devotedness to the motherland. Continual arrivals of Colonial troops are having a good moral effect on the Dutch residents.

Ladysmith is able to hold out for weeks.

Mafeking has a good supply that will last till June. Shelling the women's laager continues.

It was stated in the House of Commons that there are still 109,000 regulars and 328,000 auxiliaries available for home defence. The re-organisation proposals bring the number of trained men to nearly 600,000 without conscription or militia ballot.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LORD ROSEBERY.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

Lord Rosebery is severing his connection with the various Liberal Associations.

This is considered to imply his retirement from active politics.

FRANCE RE-ARMING HER ARTILLERY.

France is hurriedly completing the equipment of quick-firing guns. The British have placed a large torpedo order with a Venice firm.

RUSSIANISING OF MANCHURIA.

Edicts have been issued that Manchuria shall be Russianised. Chinese settlers are prohibited.

PLAGUE FIRE IN HONOLULU.

The plague-stricken buildings were being burned at Chinatown, Honolulu, when the fire got beyond control and the town was destroyed.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MARCH 1.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Arabia, with the homeward mails of the 24th ultimo, arrived here 5 a.m., to-day.

SUEZ, MARCH 1.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Egypt, with the outward mails of the 23rd ultimo, left here, at 4 a.m. to-day.

THE POONA RAILWAY COLLISION.

DEPARTMENTAL INQUIRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 1.

The Joint Committee assembled at Pakni, near Sholapur, to enquire into the circumstances of a collision between two goods trains, which happened on the 23rd ult., when several witnesses were examined. The facts elicited were much the same as known previously Both the injured men are well. The Committee found after deliberation that driver Glover was to blame for travelling at an excessive speed, but taking all the circumstances of the collision into consideration, decided not to prosecute the driver, but to order that he be dealt with departmentally.

SMALL-POX AT POONA.

Two fresh admissions of small-pox have been in the hospital. The total number is now eleven, of whom two are Europeans.

APPOINTMENT.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 1.

Mr. A. F. Higgins officiates as Superintending Engineer, Hyderabad, vice Mr. Perram, transferred to the Central Provinces during the absence of Mr. Penny, on furlough.

RETIREMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Hunter, I. M. S., retires from the 15th April.

The Hon. Mr. Richard, Chief Engineer Burma, retires with effect from the 7th proxime, Mr. A. B. Gatherel succeeding him.

THE NAVY AND THE WAR,

BY

SIR JOHN COLOMB, K.C.M.G., M.P.

(Author of "The Defence of Great and Greater Britain," &c.)

I.

THE naval aspects of the present war do not lie on the surface. Probably a vast number of people do not realise that the fleet is a main factor in the problem. Our soldiers, far from the sea, are giving up their lives and shedding their blood to solve on the kopjes and in the drifts of South Africa. Greater obliviousness prevailed in the public mind during the Crimean war as regards its naval aspects. A conundrum in *Punch* aptly, though unconsciously, hit off the popular misconception of the position. "What was the difference between our fleet in the Baltic and that in the Black Sea?" The answer being, "The fleet in the Baltic was expected to do everything, and it did nothing ; the fleet in the Black Sea was expected to do nothing, and it did it." As a matter of fact, however, the combined fleets of England and France did everything required of maritime supremacy. They made sea-fights on any scale everywhere impossible and secured absolute and perfect safety for military trans-marine movements anywhere. The essence of supreme sea-power lies in moral restraint over opponents, paralysing overt action by the influence of fear. Of naval brigades we heard then as we do now. Then, however, popular interest in things naval was confined to the 68 pr. and 10 inch naval guns in the hands of Bluejackets on shore in the trenches, or 13 inches mortars, worked by marine artillery, afloat in bomb vessels ; while now, it centres in the 4·7 and 12 pr. guns. In both cases, however, all these things are very minor incidents, or accidents, evolved by the pressure of circumstances natural to the very beginning of a great military undertaking. Unforeseen military emergencies produced the naval brigade with 68 prs. and 10-inch naval guns on shore before Sebastopol, just as the same cause, some forty-five years later, brought to Ladysmith Bluejackets with 4·7 and 12. pr. guns. To suppose that under any circumstances military arrangements under all conditions should be so perfect and complete as to be above requiring such extraneous aid as the naval service can temporarily lend to the shore, is to indulge in a dream of military perfection, which never has been and probably never will be attained in any war. The measure of evil from thus applying naval means to purely military purposes largely depends upon the effect produced on the efficiency of the fleet, or ships, from which the force is temporarily withdrawn. On this particular point I shall offer some observation in a second article. Naval brigades of Bluejackets and naval guns up-country are things out of their proper place. They are picturesque and striking illustrations of the gallantry and curious adaptability of our sea forces furnishing proof, if proof were needed, that the "spirit of our fathers" remains with us, an active and real element of naval power. The personal question, however, must be left out of account, for the land forces of the Crown, regular, irregular, home and colonial, exhibit the same individual heroism and daring as their comrades from the sea. If our history records noble instances of chivalry and courage shown by seamen and marines in the field, it also tells many a tale, such as that of the Birkenhead or the Warren Hastings, of quiet courage and true discipline of soldiers afloat, unsurpassed by any deeds of daring by seamen on their own element.

To survey the naval aspects of the present war we must get above the kopjes and drifts, the roar of guns, the confusion and smoke of battle, and from a high level look out upon the world. It is only thus we can appreciate proportion and perspective, and the relation of cause to effect so far as the navy is concerned. Only by taking a bird's-eye view of the panorama of the world's interests and the world's armaments can we see the true place of the fleet in the present war. To speak in this way may savour of "spread-eagleism." It is, however, a necessity so to speak. We are a "World State" and f maritime supremacy means anything it expresses predominant power over all seas, not any particular water area. The power of our fleet is the cause of our being the great "world state" we are. In that great agglomeration of states, empires, dominions, dependencies, protectorates, and spheres of influence scattered broadcast over the earth's surface, South Africa occupies a unique position under the flag common to all. This is because it forms a sort of land bastion facing south and dividing the two vast water areas of the globe. In 1796 we seized the Cape for naval reasons. The exigencies of our maritime operations in the Indian as well as the Atlantic Ocean rendered that step necessary. At that time the maritime business of the world east of the Cape was practically confined to interchange with a few ports in the north and north-east corners of the Indian Ocean. The China Sea and Pacific Ocean did not count as contributors to the world's trade. On the conclusion of the first act of the great drama of our struggle for "Empire and Liberty" against great odds, we gave it up again under the Treaty of Amiens, 1803. The colony then extended only to the Great Fish River. It was not the territory but the port we valued. Soon war burst out again, and a little later the same reasons forced us to act as we had previously, and so again in 1806, we took possession, have held it ever since and are fighting for it now.

The necessity for our continuing masters in South Africa is primarily naval. The attempts to sweep us out of it, if successful, might and probably would in process of time produce a new and independent maritime power in the southern seas, the climatic conditions being favourable and the mineral resources including coal, being great. Even South Africa derelict, or a maritime independent state in embryo, would be a menace to the maritime peace of the world ; a Naboth's naval vineyard to all maritime Powers, a bone of contention for diplomatic wrangles a fruitful incentive to strife.

This war has called forth to a very remarkable and unparalleled degree the interest of all the world. It is shown in two ways. By violence and hate on the Continent of Europe, and by a hurricane of loyalty and spontaneity of action throughout the Empire. The secret source of these two opposite streams of tendency may be an instinctive perception of the greatness of the issue. It is not merely a local quarrel between two contending parties for territories and gold, but concerns the interests of humanity, because the issue of the war will determine who shall occupy a land position of first magnitude in relation to maritime power and the world's peace on the sea.

As factors in the naval equation the ports of South Africa differ from such places as Malta, Gibraltar, or Bermuda. Those places and all positions similarly situated must go with the command of the sea. Their supplies and resources must be sea-drawn, they are not and cannot be self-contained and self-sustained independently of sea power. On the other hand South African ports are outlets of vast territories with unlimited resources lying behind them. Strategic ports are often described as "commanding" a water area or sea route. It is to be feared that this way of describing them has encouraged a popular delusion that the possession of a port, if fortified and locally secured, commands a contiguous water area or a trade route in its vicinity. It was this misapprehension that sent a portion of the Press and public into a state of almost alarm when Russia hoisted her flag at Port Arthur. The truth is that a port though armed to the teeth with fixed defences, commands nothing at all beyond the few thousand yards of gun range. Beyond that distance the port is simply in a naval sense a Ladysmith, a Kimberley, or a Mafeking in a state of siege. Outside its gun range the command is, and can only be, exercised by ships. For all practical purposes of war or commerce a port ceases to be able to discharge the functions of a port if outside the limits of its gun range its flag has no freedom, because its ships dare not show owing to the influence of superior naval mobile power. The value of fortified ports to inferior naval power corresponds to the value of a fire-proof thief proof safe in a bank or office. In them, fleets and ships driven from the sea by force or restrained from putting to sea by fear are safe from naval destruction. They can only be "dug out or bolted" by the application of military force—as at Santiago. To the superior naval power all its ports are useful and available. Those only approachable by sea require a certain amount of sea face protection from a raiding or min or attack if they contain docks, means of repair, or are naval coal depots. If, however, they can be marched upon by an army, or are open to purely land assault, they may need extensive and complete landward defence So far as meritime war is concerned, naval ports of the superior sea power are not liable to great sea-attacks delivered in force. Naval bases are of two classes, those that can create ships and armaments and those that can help to sustain and maintain ships and armaments produced elsewhere. It is a want of recognition of theis teaching of sea strategy, proved by all experience, that now exhibits the phenomenon of great military forces locked up at our naval bases which are only approachable by sea, in various parts of the world, while our army in South Africa cannot be rainforced without calling in the nation from outside its ranks to come over the sea and help it. Garrison artillery are kicking their heels and tumbling over each other at Aden, Hong Kong, Bermuda and other naval bases, while naval officers and seamen are taken out of ships to do their work up-country in South Africa.

Naval necessity placed the British flag at Cape Town in the past, time and developments make it still more important it should there remain. The ports of South Africa are few, but they rather gain than lose importance from that fact. It is not merely their geographical situation with reference to two oceans which makes them so valuable. It is other considerations which can best be explained by comparing the Cape with Cape Horn. Both divide the same two great water divisions of the world, but that is all they have in common. People from all nations might conceivably rush to Cape Horn to seek gold, but no nation would deliberately go there in pursuit of potentialities of maritime strength. Climatic conditions and territorial resources make the real difference in their relative maritime value. The Falkland Islands, storm swept and lonely, offer such shelter for naval stores and supplies as are required by ships engaged in watching the junction passage between two oceans. Like Bermuda, Malta, and Hong Kong these islands will remain with the strongest sea Power. It is the enormous territory, rich in all natural resources, lying behind South African ports, which assures their importance now and still more so in days to come. Our political blundering and shortsightedness lost us Delagoa Bay. We would at this moment cheerfully give a huge price, even for its temporary possession now. The climate, however, of Delagoa Bay is far less favourable to the establishment of means necessary for the production of ships and armaments than some of our own ports farther south. It is the natural conditions lying behind these ports which in days of steam and railways give to them a possible naval future which cannot now be measured. Thus British military forces gathered from all quarters of the world are fighting in support, unwittingly it may be, for a continuity of that naval policy to which the Empire owes everything in the past, and on which its future existence depends.

The United Kingdom is denuded of troops ; the Indian garrison has been reduced ; the self-governing colonies have all suddenly and spontaneously abandoned the cardinal principle of their policy—passive defence. It is a bloody struggle and the Empire is engaged, so far as numbers are concerned, in the greatest war it has ever waged in this or any other generation. In the prosecution of that war we have arrayed against us the declared ill-will of all the maritime Powers except America. But no one is the least uneasy, nowhere is it thought that the animosity displayed by the foreign Press will go beyond empty words, though a belief is general that the papers do but express the secret views of Governments controlling fleets and armies. We may well ask why we are so calm, so unhaunted by apprehension? It is the possession of a powerful fleet, believed by us and by foreign Powers to be adequate to preventing any attempt to contest its power. We and they are no longer under the influence of a delusion ; the product of a confusion of thought caused by the revolution of navies by steam. It was therefore imagined that the principles and practice of naval warfare had changed. This was expressed by fears of invasion and in claptrap formulas of false military doctrine, such as, "steam has bridged the Channel"—"The fleet might be absent or decoyed away."

The grand lesson taught by the present war is the supreme power of moral effect exercised by a fleet "in being." We do not show it—we need not show it. Our Channel and Mediterrnean fleets are of normal strength, so are our squadrons on distant seas. There are a few extra ships in commission—so few as to be unnoticeable. The real "fleet in being' does not now promenade the sea, need not parade ostentatiously before the world. It flies no flag, its ships are empty of men, but all else is on board Those who desire to see it can do so by visiting our great home dockyards. Under the courteous guidance of a Metropolitan policeman, they will be shown rows upon rows of apparently endless length, battleships, cruisers and multitudinous small craft packed in steam basins and great docks like cattle in trucks. They are silent and solemn as if conscious of the fact that they are the custodians of the world's maritime peace even to the uttermost parts of the sea. The yearly practice of mobilising these ships, complete in all respects, answers a twofold purpose, one purely naval the other purely political. It is a practical method of testing our own preparedness as well as a polite intimation to all nations that we are "ready aye ready." These ships and these arrangements overwhelm foreign editors with a sense of national impotence to do us harm. They find their sole consolation in putting more vitriol into their ink. We have double compensation for the huge cost of these things. Though engaged in the southern hemisphere in a war of great difficulty and danger our trade and commerce, sensitive though it be, is unaffected thereby. Exports go and imports come as though the era of universal peace and brotherhood of nations had at last appeared. Home and colonial soldiers engaged in the bloody work of war, while watching wistfully the dawn breaking over the Drakensberg mountains, remember that oceans roll between them and their homes ; they have their consolation in the assurance given by "the fleet in being" seven thousand miles away and silent as the night just gone. It is that their rations, letters, and supplies, though drawn from all quarters of the globe, will be delivered at South African ports as regularly and as certainly as at the railway stations at Aldershot or the Curragh of Kildare.

JOHN C. R. COLOMB.

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THE RUSSIAN GUNBOAT IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

LEAVES FOR BUSHIRE.

YESTERDAY the British India S. N. Co.'s s.s. Kilwa, Captain Neilson, arrived in Bombay harbour from the Persian Gulf. At 6-30 a.m., on the 21st February, the Kilwa, when south of Farar Island, which is just outside Linga, sighted the Russian gunboat standing to the westward, apparently on the way to Bushire. Her movements were being closely followed by H. M. S. Pomone, which entered Linga shortly after the s.s. Kilwa arrived there on her voyage down the Gulf. Captain Neilson confirms from a statement of the British Resident at Bunder Abbas that the object of the Russian was to obtain a coaling station there. The Pomone was ordered down from Bushire to watch the Giljak. The British Consul-General was also advised to be in readiness to proceed to Bunder Abbas, but it was not found necessary for him to go there. H. M. S. Sphinx has relieved the Pigeon at Bunder Abbas.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

THE GOLFERS' CUP.

THE competition for the Golfers' Cup has just finished, the winner of the tournament being Mr. J. Rodgers. There were only sixteen entries, and the play was by holes under handicap. The following are the details of the various rounds :—

FIRST ROUND.

Mr A E Bice (2) beat Mr C W Francis (3) by two up and 1 to play.
Mr G Towers (6) beat M. J C Kiddle 3 up and 1.
Mr C W Carberry (6) beat Mr J Stiven plus one 2 up
Mr A T Spladding (scratch) beat Mr H G W Meikle (scratch) 4 up and 3.
Mr R H M Steven (2) W O.
Mr J Rodgers (1) beat Dr. Macdonald (plus 2) by 2 up and 1.
Mr D Miller (2) W O.
Mr E F Nicholson (1) beat Mr C E Nixon (3) by one up.

SECOND ROUND.

Towers beat Bice one up.
Carberry beat Spalding by two up after two ties.
Rodgers beat Stevens one up.
Miller, W O, Nicholson having scratched.

SEMI-FINALS.

Carberry beat Towers 5 up and 4 to play.
Rodgers beat Miller one up.

FINAL.

Mr J Rodgers (1) beat Mr C W Carberry (6) by one up after a tie.

THE P. AND O. S. S. PENINSULAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My attention has been called to an extract from the "Pioneer" which you publish in your issue of this date in connection with this Company's s. s. Peninsular which arrived here on Saturday last and leaves again with the mails on the 3rd instant.

The paragraph in question states that three deaths occurred on board the ship on her outward voyage and that there was a good deal of sickness amongst the stewards and it is implied that the sanitary conditions of the ship led to these occurrences. It is also stated that the Peninsular has not been docked for some time. It is a matter of regret that the "Pioneer" and your paper have considered it necessary to publish the above statements without previously verifying them as a great deal of unnecessary alarm will probably have been caused to those of the travelling public who have arranged to proceed in the Peninsular on Saturday next, and I must request you to give the fullest publicity to this letter which explains the facts of the matter.

Three deaths unfortunately did take place during the recent voyage of the ship, the first was a steward who succumbed to hemorrhage of the lungs shortly after leaving London, then a lascar returning invalided from another vessel died of phithisis, and a lady passenger on the 22nd ultimo from heart failure ; but these cases, whilst much to be regretted, can of course in no possible way reflect upon the sanitation of the vessel.

The sickness among stewards was confined to three men whose cases were diagnosed as chicken-pox by the ship's surgeon who was confirmed in his opinion by two well-known medical gentlemen who were passengers by the ship, and it is reasonable to suppose that the man who first contracted the disease infected the other two. These men were all promptly and completely isolated, every precaution taken to prevent any possible spread of infection and their clothing and quarters thoroughly disinfected. On arrival in Bombay under instructions from the health officer, who boarded the steamer, they were removed to St. George's Hospital in order to complete their recovery, as it was the opinion of that official that they were suffering from "modified" small-pox. Two days after the vessel's arrival, a passenger who had not consulted the ship's surgeon while on board developed small-pox at the St. George's Hospital.

The Peninsular was last docked in November and underwent the customary Board of Trade passenger survey at the time.

The above is a plain statement of the facts of the case ; the Peninsular was given free pratique on Sunday last, the cabins have been thoroughly disinfected, the crew's quarters have been repainted throughout, and every possible precaution taken. The vessel is in her usual perfect sanitary state for the coming voyage.

Beyond the above cases the Peninsular's large crew of nearly 200 people was singularly free from ailments of even a trivial nature.—Yours, &c.,

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent.

March 1.

MOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE fourteenth annual meeting was held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, on Wednesday when Lieutenant-Colonel G. Waters, President, was in the chair.

The following presents were announced and thank voted to the donors:—to the Library.—From Mexic—Comunicationes del Museo Nacional De Buenos Aires for December, 1899, No. 5. From Montevideo—Anales del Museo Nacional de Montevideo. From Mexico—Anales del Musio Nacional de Buenos Aires. From Berlin—Verhaudlunzen der Gesellschaft Fur Erdkunde Zu Berlin Band XXVI., 1899 Nos. 8 to 10, and Band XXVII, No. 1. From Berlin—Zeitschrift der Gesellschaft Fur Erdkunde Zu Berlin, Band XXXIV, 1899, No. 4. From Nederlandsch-Indie—Bijdragen Tot de Taallandeen Volkenkunde. From Stockholm—Nyare Bidrag Till Kannedom om de Svenska Landsmaieu ock Svenskt Folklif.

The following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year:—President—Lieutenant-Colonel G. Waters, I. M. S. Vice-Presidents—The Hon. Basil Scott, M. A., Mr Khursedjee Rustamjee Cama, Mr Jivanjee Jamshedjee Modi, and Mr. J. S. Meston, I. C. S.

Council—Ex-officio member—Rev. Dr. D Mackichan—Past President, Ordinary members—Mr. H. M. Phison, Colonel W. B. Ferris Bo. S. C.—Messrs. Purushotam Balkrishna Joshi, Lakshmishankar Misra, M. A., Tribhovandas Mangaldas Natthu bhai, Darab Dostur Aeshotan Sandana, Sudanand Trimbuck Bhandare, J. H. M. Ryan, Khan Bahadur Bahmanjee Ryramjee Patell, Dr. Rustam N.R. Banla Rao Bahadur Raghunath Sadashiv Jayakar, Khan Bahadur Navrojee Manekjee Khory, and Lieutenant Colonel K. R. Kirtikar, I. M. S. General and Literary Secretary and Treasurer—Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha. Foreign Secretary—Mr. O. S Pedraza.

The report of the Council was then read confirmed and adopted.

A paper on "Some Proverbial Sayings of the Hindus of Northern India," by Pandit Ram Ghurih Chowbe, was then read, and will be published in the following journal of the Society.

A vote of thanks to the author of the paper concluded the business of the meeting.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

THE largest house ever seen at a Circus in Bombay greeted Harmston's Circus last night. The performance was under the patronage of H. E. the Governor and Lady Northcote. Tonight the grand high jumping contest takes place, and among the entries are Mr. Fletcher's Atlas Moth Mr. Marzie's Spondulix, Mr. Allan's Leapjoy, Mr. Fowler's Harlingham, and several others. On Saturday evening the Bicycle Contest takes place and at the Matinee a gold and silver watch will be given away to the children.

THE "CHAMPION" DEFAMATION SUIT.

AT the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee continued the hearing of the suit of W. A. Chambers against Kalkhosru Nowrojee Kabrajee and others. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 10,000 as damages for alleged defamation of the plaintiff, editor and proprietor of the "Champion" newspaper, by the defendants, Kalkhosru Nowrojee Kabrajee, editor, Merwanjee Furdoonjee Murzban, the proprietor and publisher, and Eduljee Manockjee Watcha, the printer of the "Rast Goftar" newspaper. Mr. Rivet-Carnac, Mr. Raikes, Mr. Chimanlal Setalvad, and Mr. Donald, instructed by Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee and Dinsha, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the first and second defendants ; and Mr. J. J. Guzdar, Mr. Vicajee and Mr. Davar appeared for the third defendant.

Mr. Chambers was recalled and further cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity.

Mr. Inverarity : When the "Champion" was started, was a circular sent round for subscriptions?

The plaintiff : Yes.

Was that signed by the promoters?—That was signed by several people. I have got a copy of the circular which was signed and sent round six months after the paper was started. The circular was signed by Mr. P. M. Mehta, the late Mr. Javerilal, Mr. Wacha, and Mr. R. M. Sayani.

In the issue of the 5th December, 1897, there appeared the sentence that the "Champion" was an opponent on principle of the dominant ruling class in this country"?—It is not my opinion : it is the opinion of a correspondent.

I ask you if it correctly describes the position of the "Champion?"

Mr. Carnac said that no notice was given of that article?

Mr. Inverarity said that he did not rely upon that article as showing that that was one of the seditious articles. He was entitled to ask the plaintiff if what was published in his own paper did not correctly describe his own views.

The plaintiff : I have no objection to state that that describes the attitude of the "Champion."

Mr. Inverarity : That the "Champion" is an opponent on principles of the dominant ruling class in this country.—Yes.

The object of your articles is to attack the ruling power of this country in the way they govern the country?—I have often criticised the Government.

Mr. Inverarity here read out to the plaintiff an article, headed "The Transvaal in 1896; and India in 1796 : a Parallel," appearing in the "Champion" of the 17th May, 1896. It was stated in the article among other things "and yet, strange to say, in spite of this boast, justifiable or empty, we leave it to the conscience of Englishmen themselves to declare that there is not a pin to choose between the over and covert tactics employed by the East India Company to acquire territory after territory of our indigenous Princes—the tactics of 'force and fraud' to use a well-known parliamentary phrase and the dishonest means of the chartered African Company bossed and steered by Rhodes and others." Both carried on war under the guise of commerce. Both raided the countries where they established themselves with the object of ultimate dominion. And both employed the most unscrupulous means to gain that object."

Mr. Inverarity : Are the two governments referred to in the article, the Government of India and the Home Government?—Yes.

An article in the "Champion" of the 24th of May, 1896, was then read out to the court in which it was stated, "The Englishman boasts of his innate love of fair-play and justice. He is not ashamed to nullify his public despatches by secret documents, which are of set purpose concealed from the public gaze, thus proving to the hilt the accusation of his own righteous countryman, no other than John Bright, of imperishable memory that 'he indites Christian despatches and perpetrates the most unChristian acts.'" "He does these and many more things—things of which any God-fearing and right-minded man would feel ashamed, and thus make the claim of India's grievances heavier and more unendurable, &c. &c."

Mr. Inverarity : Who was the Englishman who was apparently not ashamed to nullify public despatches by secret documents, which are of set purpose concealed from the public gaze.

The plaintiff : This is my article. What I meant by it was that there is a class in India, as in every country, who say one thing to the public and another in the recesses of their own bureau.

His Lordship : Do you refer to any particular document?

The plaintiff : It is a general article.

In reply to Mr. Inverarity plaintiff said.—I forget what was in my mind at that time. I cannot mention any secret documents, which were concealed on set purpose. It is a matter of common notoriety that Lord Salisbury, when Secretary of State for India, wrote a secret despatch in which he stated that India must be bled. That despatch subsequently saw the light of day. In my opinion it was directly contrary to what was said by those who follow the public teachings of Lord Salisbury.

Where did you see the secret despatch?—I said it was a matter of common notoriety. I have it somewhere upon my books and papers.

Have you got that secret despatch?—No. My authority for that statement is Mr. Dadabhoy Nowroji and other Indian gentlemen. Mr. Hume is also my authority.

An article, headed "Mr. Robert Knight on the Spoliation of India by the British" was next read in which it was stated : "He (Englishman) must blush for very shame at the highway robbery of India's wealth by England. It transcends in point of daylight spoliation all the plunder of all the conquerors of India combined, from the days of Alexander to those of Mahomed the Gazneevala, and from those days down to the days of Clive and Hastings and of the men still living."

The plaintiff : I wrote the above article at about the same time I wrote a similar article.

Another article from the paper of 23th July, 1896, was read in which, among other things, it was stated, "Is it not the fact that in the instance of Kashmir misgovernment was purposely allowed to prevail and intensify till the golden opportunity for the paramount Power arrived to depose the well-meaning Maharajah Is it not the case that in almost all Native States there prevails a reign of terror." Do they not know that these officials (Political Agents) can make or unmake them? And why? Because the fiat went forth ten years ago that wherever there were signs of misgovernment, it was the chief business of the Political to allow that misgovernment to grow, so that, at last, by giving enough rope to the State it might hang itself. Open and forced annexations having been looked upon with the greatest disfavour, since the days of 1857 ; they have devised this new way of robbing them by and bye, thanks to Lord Dufferin's policy—a policy entirely Machiavellian and therefore to be strongly condemned."

The plaintiff : Yes, this is my article.

Mr. Inverarity : You have stated that the fiat went forth, &c. Who issued that fiat?—I want his lordship to understand that it is a part of the whole article.

Mr. Inverarity said that the plaintiff would be entitled to put any article he wished afterwards by way of explanation or qualification of the articles put in evidence.

Who issued the fiat?—I will tell you after consulting the writer of the article.

You cannot give the authority yourself?—No, I cannot.

You say that the British officials allow misgovernment to grow?—Yes, I have stated it on the authority of the "Rast Goftar," Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, &c.

Did you ever see the fiat?—No.

Don't you think it is a serious charge to make against Government?—No. It is not a serious charge.

In an article of the 9th August, 1893, it was stated some of these wrongs are of a most oppressive and intolerable character which could only emanate from a despotism which is malevolent rather than benevolent. The political wrongs and the political injustice to which the Indians have been subjected are infinitely worse than those from which the Uitlanders suffer."

The plaintiff : I wrote that article. There was an article appearing on the same day in the "Rast Goftar," which was stronger than the article in the "Champion."

You could not have taken it from the "Rast Goftar"?—No. It was an absolutely independent article.

An article in the paper of the 23rd August contained "The hectoring Bahadurs who represent the Paramount Power as the court of our feudatories are in all conscience worse than despots. The poor ornamental figure head of the raj is tormented day and night. He finds no peace of mind. In fact his mental anguish is indescribable. He lives in an atmosphere saturated with moral poison of a most hateful character."

Mr. Inverarity : These hectoring Bahadurs are the Political Agents?—Yes.

You proceed to state that "it is a masterpiece of melancholy mendacity," and that the "fossils of the India Office are impenetrable to outside light." You further state "But it is more human to expect that the walls of the India Office where the fossils are enthroned, will ever fall. No, not until they are rooted out and thrown in the river near by, can there be any salvation for unhappy India, alone and unbefriended save by a few whose sympathetic hearts bleed for her and her people"?—By old fossils I meant members of the India Council.

An article from the paper of 30th August, 1896, was then put in. An article of the 11th October, 1896, headed a "Not much of a difference between Russian and Anglo-Indian bureaucracy" was put in, which stated, "But if there be no punishment and imprisonments there is secret persecution and an organised conspiracy which we take to be worse. Better to have open and daylight tyranny than the dark and dismal hypocrisy which goes by the name of freedom

and justice? What is "secret persecution?—It has reference to persecution by the police.

What is the "organised conspiracy"?—I cannot say because it was written some four years ago.

In the article of the 22nd November it was stated? "If if this small mercy be now taken away what is the difference between the unspeakable Turk with his Armenian atrocities and the benign British Government? We answer, none; save that one exterminates its victims by the old fashioned methods of barbarism, and the other does the same thing by an ingenious system of red-tape laws and starvation restrictions."

The plaintiff: The "Rast Goftar" states precisely the same.

Did you take that article from the "Rost Goftar"?—No, I did not know of it until after this case

In an article headed "Official Mendacity on Famine in 1876-78," Government were accused of "suppressing the truth and suggesting the false," "official conspiracy to minimise the appalling distress," "Lying was the order of the day from the highest to the lowest," "the Viceroy sent lying telegrams," "the Lieut.-Governor (N. W. P. sent lying telegrams," "the Bombay Government did the same."

The plaintiff said that the late Mr. Robert Knight and Mr. William Digby brought these charges against the Government of India. I took it from their writings.

Don't you think these are serious charges to make against Government?—Yes.

Will you pledge your oath to the truth of these charges?—No.

An article headed "A Hedious Delusion" contained "India Office refuses to learn the truth," "Ignored it and tried to deceive the English public," "they are either incompetents or liars."

The plaintiff said that when he referred to "incompetents and liars" he meant to apply the remark to Lord George Hamilton only.

Then why did you make use of the plural number?—I only meant Lord George Hamilton. I was not aware at the time that I would be cross-examined by you on the subject. (Laughter.).

You make use of strong epithets against Lord George Hamilton?—Yes.

You called him all sorts of names?—I said about him that the less he knew of a subject the better speech he made about it.

It is not an epithet: it sounds more like an epitaph. (Laughter).

You have called him an unrivalled "avatar" of ignorance?—I do not remember.

Does it correctly describe your opinion of him?—Yes.

You are not entitled to call him a liar?—If he has acted like that, I am at liberty to call a minister of the Crown a liar in my newspaper if I think so; and if it was not a proper expression he has an action against me.

You are at liberty to call British ministers any names you like?—I take the responsibility of so doing.

In an article of 28th February, 1897, Lord Elgin was called a "weakling," "what care these men if India is starving," "Perish India than they be deprived of their tennis, racing and their private theatricals," a government lost to every sense of decency has very little to recommend it to upnest men," "Government by a Viceroy is practically a fraud," "the Government of India is a gigantic swindle," "draw their salaries under false pretences, "a monstrous imposition," &c, &c.

The plaintiff said that the article was written about the same time as a similar one appeared in the "Rast Goftar."

Did you take it from the "Rast Goftar"?—No. The "Rast Goftar" further stated that Lord Elgin purposely brought his children out to India to visit the Durbar and be expensive to Native States, while the people were starving. Lord Elgin was likened to "Nero fiddling while Rome was burning." I never saw these articles until the "Rast" began to libel me. I used to get the 'Rast" in covers with passages marked in it.

In an article of the 21st March, it was stated "2,00 000 families are rendered homeless in order that the Viceroy and his Staff may enjoy tennis on the top of the hills and this is British Government, and these happen at the time of the Diamond Jubilee of H. M. the Queen."

These are fair samples of the manner in which you have been writing in the "Champion?" What do you mean?

I have put in seventeen articles already. Don't you think there is anything to be ashamed of in them?—Absolutely no.

I may take it then that your newspaper is written upon lines which these articles indicate?—My newspaper is written on the lines of the ordinary liberal newspapers in England. My paper is a critic of government and of government measures.

His lordship said that Mr. Inverarity's object was to shorten the enquiry. If he (the plaintiff) admited that there were several other articles written upon the same lines, then Mr. Inverarity would not put in those articles.

The plaintiff said that if it would shorten the inquiry he would admit that they were samples of other articles appearing in the paper.

Mr. Inverarity: In addition to criticising Government in this way, you have also attack d individuals?—I have occasionally attacked officals individually.

This is how you have described Lord Curzon. You have said when he was appointed Viceroy of India, that "poor India's fate is now sealed for the next five years," she may as well put on the mourning weeds from now"; "superior clerk-pushing mediocrity with not an iota of the ripe wisdom and statesmanlike experience of, &c. &c," "let us bear and grin it?—I was in England when the article was written. I never saw the article until this moment.

Notice was given of this article?—But I did not bother myself about it.

You attacked a Bombay official (Mr. H. M. Birdwood) in your paper of the 22nd March 1899?—It is one of the articles of which I am very much ashamed. If Mr. Birdwood had written to me, I should have done all in my power to make amends.

With regard to prosecutions for sedition you took a strong line of opposition against Government for prosecuting Mr. Tilak?—I criticised the Government policy. I did not glorify Mr. Tilak.

Did not you hold him up as an innocent man?—Government made a serious mistake in prosecuting him.

There appeared communication in your paper in which you allowed the Lord Chancellor of England, who gave his decision in Mr. Tilak's appeal as a "podgy" man?—Yes. Do you think it respectable to describe the Lord Chancellor as a podgy man. Is it a right form of journalism?—It is alright. It was written by one who was editing the "Times of India" many years ago.

The plaintiff was then cross-examined upon an alleged mistake in his plaint, which he at first said was discovered by him, but which he now said was really discovered by his solicitors. He said that he meant to say that Mr. Kirkpatrick used the article on the "Champion" as a mere translation. He now saw it would be inconsistent with paragraph 10 of the plaint. The first person to speak to him, as to what Mr. Kirkpatrick had said in court was Mr. Sitalvad. His (Mr Sitalvad) made inquiries regarding it, and thereupon paragraph 10 was inserted.

The plaintiff was then cross-examined as to the reports appearing in the "Bombay Gazette" and the "Rastar Goftar" regarding what Mr Kirkpatrick had stated in Court. Plaintiff said the report in the "Rast" was quite different from that of the "Bombay Gazette". They were not practically the same.

Mr. Inverarity said that his point was the reporter who summarised these reports for the 'Rast" summarised it in this instance from the "Bombay Gazette".

His lordship said that the report in the "Rast" was more emphatic.

When the court sat again after lunch Mr. Inverarity applied that Mr. A. Graham-Simpson, who reported the "Gurakhi" trial for Government was leaving on professional business that night, and his evidence might therefore be taken "de bene esse."

Mr. A. Graham-Simpson, produced transcription of his short-hand notes taken at the trial, which showed that Mr. Kirkpatrick had mentioned the name of the "Champion" in connection with the "Kal."

Mr. Chambers's cross-examination was here taken up by Mr. Inverarity. Mr. Chambers said that besides the report in the "Bombay Gazette," there appeared a report in the "Jam-e-Jamshed" and the "Kaiser-i-Hind." The reports were practically the same. The "Advocate of India published a report which was different. (Reports are put in.) Witness said he had not taken any proceedings against any of the other papers mentioned. The 'Rast Goftar" had another article besides the two, which was headed "Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji." The defendants knew the attitude witness had taken up with regard to the "Kal" article. As a matter of fact, Ex. O, is a Gujerati article. Witness could not say if the proprietor of the "Rast Goftar" read or knew of the article against the "Champion." Witness did not know whether Mr. Kab rajee saw the Gujrati reports before it was published. Witness had objection to the "Sedition Trial" and "the trend of the "Kal" article. The editor must have been a very stupid man to have put in the articles N. and O. in the same paper if his object was to vilify the witness. Witness did not know if the English articles were written by one person, and the Gujerati report by another person. Witness attached no importance to the articles marked V., W. X. Y. and Z. The article V. was spiteful, but not libellous.

Are you a Socialntst or are you not?—Tell me what you mean by a Socialist, and I will tell you I am and I am not, I answer "yes" and "no."

Mr. Inverarity: Your lordship sees the danger of suggesting an answer (Laughter)

Witness: It was spiteful to say that the B. B. and R. A. Society had boycotted the," Champion."

You had published it in your own paper?—Yes.

You had also published reprints from other papers commending upon the circumstance?—Yes.

What objection, then, have you to the advertisements published in the "Rast Goftar?"—I had no objection.

Mr. Inverarity then cross-examined the plaintiff in connection with articles appearing in the "Rast Goftar," which were put in by the plaintiff's counsel to show that the defendants were actuated by malice.

You don't object to the "Pioneer" giving a history of a Mr. Champion and confounding your name with his?—No.

But you object to Mr. Champion being called 'an agitator and a demagogue?—No.

It was there stated that you are a Socialist and a Fabian?—Yes.

Did you ever try to found a Fabian Society?—No.

What is a Fabian?—I do not know. I know there is a Fabian Society of which I am not a member.

Although you do not know what a Fabian is you once delivered a lecture on the same?—No, I did not.

The "Rast Goftar" only wished that you had got the seven thousand pounds, so that you might return to your native country a wealthy man?—It is a scurrilous article. The paper speaks of me as a draftsman employed in an office, thereby trying to lower my professional status, and also trying to hold me up to odium in the office. It was a mean attempt to lower my professional status.

Where was the harm in meationing the name of your employers?—They attempted to bring me into trouble with my employers, but they did not succeed.

Why do you object to being called a draftsman?—No, I do not.

It is quite a respectable occupation?—Yes, it is.

All architects are draftsmen?—Yes.

What diploma have you got?—I was an articled pupil in London.

Clerks articled to solicitors are not called solicitors until they pass an examination?—I know that.

I will now ask you a few questions about the breakfast given to you in London. It was a public breakfast, was it not?—No.

Speeches were reported?—I believe they were.

It was then a semi-public breakfast?—Yes.

They gave you the breakfast in London as a sort of recognition of your journalistic efforts in Bombay?—It was given by Sir W. Wedderburn, Mr. Hume, and others.

As a recognition of your journalistic efforts?—I do not know why it was given. It was only as a mark of respect.

The gist of the article in the "Rast" complained of by you, was that there was no occasion, and that you were not a fit subject to have such a compliment paid you?—Yes.

Do you complain of that?—No, not at all.

You have yourself expressed similar opinions in regard to entertainments given to gentlemen whom you thought were not worthy of them?—I have.

At that breakfast, did your friend Mr. Hume say that "you have yet to exercise your discretion, for undoubtedly Government would have put you in jail if you had given them the slightest opportunity—I think Mr. Hume said so.

He also said that you had to act in matters of great danger and risk to yourself—I believe that was what Mr. Hume said.

And you also said that you were bound to be more careful as to what you said even in the face atmosphere of England?—It was misreported.

Then what was it?—What I said was that, for the sake of my friends in India, I should be very careful about what I said there.

You posed at the breakfast as what you call a free, independent and a very brave journalist, who had to be extremely careful so as not to find yourself within the clutches of Government, who were on the lookout for you?—No.

Why did Mr. Hume say that undoubtedly the Government would put you in the jail if you gave them the slightest opportunity to do so?—I do not know why he thought so.

Other newspapers published articles about the breakfast besides the "Rast Goftar"?—Yes.

Ridiculing the breakfast?—Yes.

Do you complain of that?—No.

Quite a legitimate subject of comment?—Quite.

Now how did the fact of your being elected a Municipal Councillor at Bandora came to be reported in a London paper?—It was in the "Morning Leader." I was interviewed by a reporter of that paper.

The "Indian Spectator" put in a paragraph ridiculing that piece of information in a London paper?—I believe so.

The plaintiff afterwards said that the "Indian Spectator" did not put in a paragraph ridiculing the information in the London paper.

Did not you think that it was rather ridiculous that you should be singled out for prominance in a London paper when no one else's election was mentioned in the paper?—No, I do not think so.

Does it not strike you as utterly ridiculous?—No.

Did you expect such a little Pedlington news to be put in a London paper?—I did not put it in.

Is it ridiculous?—No.

The plaintiff was then cross-examined in regard to two others articles in the "Rast," about which he had complained in his examination-in-chief.

Have you suffered any damage in the capacity of an architect since the publication of the alleged libel—No.

You don't complain of your employment as architect being affected?—No.

Has it interfered with the sale of your paper?—No.

As a member of the Anglo-Indian Society have you lost any one's society in consequence of the libel?—No.

The gist of your charge is that the "Champion" is called a disloyal paper?—It is worse than that. The charge is that the "Champion" is a paper which inspires men to commit murders.

The "Rast Goftar's" opinion that your paper is a seditious one—does it matter to you?—I don't care a snap.—My friends did not care twopance for it as far as I know.

Where did you get the statement that the "Rast Goftar" ever said that you had inspired persons to commit murder?—The "Gurakhi" article was an incitement to murder. It was an atrocious libel against my paper.

If Mr. Kirkpatrick made an allegation to that effect, how do you complain that the papers should repeat it?—He did not say so.

Supposing he did make all allegation to that effect, is the "Rast Goftar" to blame for reporting what he said?—He must take the responsibility.

Your view is that a paper cannot take an accurate report of an incorrect speech:—No it cannot report an incorrect or a malicious statement. If he does it; he takes the responsibility upon himself.

Mr. Inverarity said that this practically finished his cross-examination. He might put a question when the court sat again.

The court then adjourned.

THE FAMINE FUND FETE.

Further contributions are received every day towards the Famine Fete. Mr. Goverdandas Tejpal has placed his large electric tighting plant at the disposal of the lighting committee and the Bombay Gas Company have kindly agreed to light the entrances. The Bombay Telephone Company have generously come forward and are placing a telephone on the ground, which will be in communication with their exchange. Those persons who have not yet provided themselves with season tickets, can now do so by telephone, and orders as regards dinners and other requirements can be dealt with in the same way.

CRICKET.

CIVIL AND MILITARY *VS.* NAVAL (EAST INDIA SQUADRON.)

This match was played yesterday on the Marine Battalion ground, and resulted in a win for the Navy by ten runs. Towards the total of 135, Messrs. Titcombe, Hopwood and Staveley made the chief contributions, while extras accounted for 33. For the Civil and Military, Messrs. L. J. Wyatt, H. P. Browne, F. S. Moens, and J. S. Milne, all played good cricket, while the latter bowled in deadly form taking six wickets for 24 runs. Mornement, for the Navy, also did well; and captured six wickets for 41 run.

NAVAL.

Titcombe b Milne	31
Hopwood b Milne	28
Vines st Maddock b Milne	8
Douglas b Milne	0
Mornement (capt) ct Milne b Edwardes	9
Staveley b Edwardes	13
Haly b Milne	0
Mawbey b Milne	5
Whitlock b Edwardes	8
Knox ct Browne b Watt	0
Thomas not out	0
Extras	33
Total...	135

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
Browne	7	2	22	0
Edwardes	26	8	52	3
Beville	2	—	4	—
Milne	15	6	24	6
Wyatt	1	1	0	1

CIVIL AND MILITARY.

L J Wyatt l-b-w b Mornement	29
H F Browne (capt) ct Mornement b Titcombe	27
A C Edwardes ct and b Titcombe	0
F S Moens st and b Douglas	23
H Beville ct Hopwood b Douglas	4
Govind I b Mornement	0
Pritchard b Mornement	2
J L Furney b Mornement	1
R C Maddock b Mornement	3
J S Milne not out	21
Govind II st b Mornement	4
Extras	11
Total..	125

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
Mornement	20	3	41	6
Haly	5	0	19	0
Titcombe	7	1	28	2
Douglas	9	0	36	2

THE OUTRAGES ON THE BURMA FRONTIER.

DETAILED OFFICIAL REPORT.

The following are extracts from the reports by Mr. Scott and Mr Litton giving an account of the murder of Major Kiddle and Mr. Sutherland:—"Friday, 9th Febuary, Meng Kaw.—A little after three o'clock a message was brought in from Mr. Litton announcing that Major Kiddle and Mr. Sutherland had been killed by Was near Meng Tum, and that Mr. Litton himself had been so injured by a stone thrown at him that he could give no further details. Eight men of the Durhams were mounted on officer's ponies and started immediately with Major Saunders and Lieutenant Heats, while Mr. Stirling with Assistant-Surgeon Rodrigues accompanied them. Thirty more, under Sergeant Lawson, with a Kachin stretcher party, followed on foot. I sent the news to General Liu and while Tan Hsu was with him a Chai Kuan (N. C. O.) who had been in charge of the guard with our officers came in. He had a narrow wound in the thigh, and his shoulder was badly bruised by a blow from a stone. A hospital assistant was sent over, but the man preferred Chinese treatment. No coherent story could be got from the Chai Kuan. General Liu, however, immediately sent off 100 Chinese soldiers, and these were followed by 100 more of Taotais. About six o'clock Mr. Litton came in. He had received a violent blow from a stone in the mouth, which had lacerated his under lip seriously, and made it almost impossible for him to speack, while another blow in the stomach gave him great internal pain. It was clear, however, from his account that neither Chinese nor Shanswere in any way to blame in the matter, and in particular it appears that the Chai Kuan had behaved with conspicuous bravery and devotion, and that it was to him that Mr. Litton owed his life. Mr. Litton's would was dressed by the hospital assistant, who forbade him to speak. Litton, however, insisted on writing out an account of the tragedy, which is attached. About half past nine I received a letter from Major Saunders that he had recovered the bodies, headless, about a mile on this side of Meng Tum. Major Saunders with the detachment returned from Meng Sum at midday, bringing the bodies. Arrangements for their burial on a knoll a pagoda on it north of the village were made immediately, and the burrial took place at four o'clock

The following is a copy of the report by Mr. Litton: Last night Mr. Sutherland proposed to go and have a look at the Shan town of Meng Tum, seven miles south of this. I consented, and told General Liu that I thought of going. No objection was raised, and a N. C. O. with, I think, ten soldiers, was sent with us. We started at 11 a.m. Major Kiddle determined at the last moment to come with us, and to walk. He left 20 minutes before us. We caught him up about two miles from Meng Tum, and went on together into the town. There is a narrow street about 200 yards long leading into large market square. The soldiers preceded us by some distance, and we saw no more of them, but the N. C. O. remained with us. Our presence in the market excited no commotion for ten minutes or so, when there was a roar of voices from the three or four hundred persons assembled, and they all rushed to the end of the market. Stones were thrown, and arrows fired from cross-bows, and swords drawn. We three were quite unarmed, with the exception of Major Kiddle's shot gun. We at once reatreated up a street where I think, Mr. Sutherland and Major Kiddle were both hit on the back with stones, and I had my shin grazed. Only some 50 people followed us outside the town, shouting and throwing stones. So far as I could see they were all Was. Unluckily our ponies were ahead of us, and were allowed to go loose by the grooms. They galloped on after one of the Burmans, who was mounted and fled as hard as his pony's legs could go. Major Kiddle, Mr. Sutherland, and myself, and the Chai Kuan were left alone. Mr. Sutherland was in bad health, and was faint from the blow of a stone, and could not go above a foot's pace. I caught my pony about a quarter-mile out of the town and tried to hoist Mr. Sutherland on to it, but the animal shied, and Mr. Sutherland slipped off to the ground. While we were helping him to rise the beast bolted. We then passed a bit of jungle and the Was had dimini-hed to about 20. I do not think any of us imagined they had murderous intent, or wanted to do more than drive us a way but a few yards on we came to an open piece of grass and some more Was came up and guns were fired. Major Kiddle was wounded in the back by a cross bow, and the Chinese N. C. O. was wounded in several places and Mr Sutherland received a heavy stone in the ribs which completely disabled him.

"I should mention that when coming through the jungle I had said to Major Kiddle, if they throw any more stones we must fire. He replied that he would not fire in any case. I urged him strongly to do so, when he said, If there is firing to be done, you are the person to do it and gave me his gun. While this was going on we were both supporting Mr. Sutherland along as best we could and the Chinese N. C. O. with great bravery walked beside us, with a drawn sword keeping off the Was. It is due to him that Major Kiddle and Mr. Sutherland were not killed sooner. On arriving at the grass, Mr. Sutherland being unable to walk, I suddenly heard a man say "Ta," i.e., "kill," and then some 15 other advanced with swords. I was about to fire on the leading man when I received a stone in my stomach and another which hit me with great force on the jaw. I remember trying to keep my feet, and staggering some yards, the earth and sky going round and round I then fell, and lost my senses, probably for thirty seconds or more. I remember thinking I was in camp. When I came to, I saw some Was hacking at the heads of Major Kiddle and Mr. Sutherland, who were apparently dead already. I heard no cries. Mr. Sutherland was underneath and Major Kiddle's body was lying across his. I was about 25 yards from them, and the gun was on the ground near me, and the Chai Kuan was doing his best to keep the Was back. One tall Wa came out from the groud towards me with a sword I reached for the gun and shot him in the stomach. He reeled back, and I staggered to my feet. The Was seem to have made no further attempt to attack me, as they were busy with the bodies of those they had already slain. I have a faint recollection of staggering along the road with the N. C. O. and finally reaching the sigualling camp 3 1-2 miles from there, but every thing that happened between the time I was wounded and the time I reached the Sikhs is very blurred and confused in my mind. However I put it down to the best of my ability."

ACTION BY THE BOMBAY CYCLE AGENCY AGAINST VATCHA BROTHERS.

At the Bombay High Court, Original Side, yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya appeared on behalf of the plaintiff in the case of K. D. Wadia, proprietor, Bombay Cycle Agency *vs.* M. E. Vatcha and S. E. Vatcha, trading as Vatcha Brothers; and applied for a rule nisi for injunction, restraining the defendants from carrying on business under any name or style including the words Bombay Cycle Agency or Bombay Cycle Co., or words so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive the public or to induce the belief that the defendants' business is the same as the plaintiff's business or connected therewith. The plaintiff charged that the defendants had gradually changed the designation of their business until ultimately one of the names peculiar to and associated exclusively with the plaintiff's business, has been included in the defendants' designation with the object of imposing upon the public and passing off cycles imported by the defendants as being cycles imported by the plaintiff. His lordship granted a rule nisi as applied for.

BOMBAY RACES.

HANDICAP.

NINTH EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY, 3RD MARCH.

The Mixed Stakes,—Distance 1-2 mile. Churchlight 10 5, Kettledrum 8 10, Daken b 0, Truffle 8 12, Terapore 8 11, Light of the Age 8 7, Allicore 7 13, Webbred 7 12, The Brook 7 6. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 6lb.

The Maiden Plate,—Distance 5 furlongs. Munwar 9 5, Jehangir 9 1, Greyleg 8 9, Electric 8 4, exchange 8 1, Wahar Mahomed 8 0, Pilot 7 12, Patrick 7 11, Thunder 7 10, Brilliant 7 8, Rory 7 6, Quality 7 3. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 5lbs.

Substitution Stake—Distance 7 furlongs. Shanavaz 9 5, Mehraj 9 1, Brandy 8 9, Rubdan 8 5, Valma 8 0, Secunder 7 8, Jowra 6 10.

ADDITIONAL RACES.

Entries closed at 10 a.m. on Thursday, 1st March.

Substitution Stakes—Distance 7 furlongs.

1 Mr S C P's g a h Shanavaz.
2 Mr Nasir Jussuf's g a h Jowra, aged.
3 Mr Lyndon's b a h Velma, aged.
4 H H Aga Khan's g a h Mehraj.
5 Mr Finch's ch a h Brandy.
6 Messrs. Mathuradass Goculdass and Ahandji Nanji g a h Rubdan.
7 Mr S A W's b a h Secunder.

The New Stakes—Distance 5 furlongs.

1 Mr Jackson's b a h Marvellous 13 2 1-2
2 Mr Ali bin Amir's b a h Oriental, 13 2 1-2
3 Mr A A Dahalsk's g a h Gold Mohur, 13 2
4 Mr Baldrey's b a h Brigand, 13-2
5 Mr S A W's ch a h The King, 13-2
6 Mr A M Shamlan's b a h Chancellor, 13 2 3-4

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 1st March.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50 of all Tobacconists.

THE INCREASING GRAVITY OF THE BRITISH PUBLIC.

BY FREDERICK GREENWOOD.

Within the last ten days a change has come over the public mind. It is going back to sobriety, and once more begins to see things in their true colours and their right proportions. Hysteria drops into enthusiasm, enthusiasm into hopeful endurance, at which it will stick; and if the instigators of the war are as boisterous as ever, it is for the same reasons that reduce other folk to gravity. They behold their work, are alarmed, and would silence all remembrance of its origination. It is true that, the promotion of the war is a thing of the past, being settled as much as nine months ago. But its consequences are things of to-day; they threaten (this is asserted by the contrivers of the war themselves)—they threaten the whole future of the Empire with ruin, and to ruin it plainly lies open. In view of all the world, a hand has been raised which in its descent could deal to England the most resounding blow it is capable of receiving, unless by invasion. How lightly or how heavily the hand may fall is entirely a matter of convenience for the Russian Government; and that is only one of the direct and foreseen consequences of a blunder consummately worked out.

The change in popular feeling was brought about by three things mainly: General Buller's second failure, discovery that our enemies and rivals are actually taking advantage of their opportunities, and the debates in Parliament. It was the repulse from Spion Kop that brought the public mind to arrest. Till then, evidently, the war still seemed to most of us a romance more than anything else—a sporting expedition on the grand scale, such as went forth in legendary times to slay dragons. Shaken by Buller's first defeat, this idea of the war was destroyed by the second failure. On that event glamour dissolved, a rainbow mist of illusion and delusion dropped, and the war was seen for what it is and has been from its nursery. Its authors had described it, even before Buller's first failure, as putting "the very existence of the Empire at stake"; but that was thought at the time to be only a spur to exertion. Repeated after the battle of the Tugela, and again at Spion Kop, it began to find acceptance as scientifically accurate. For meanwhile every danger predicted for the war while it was still avoidable came into view. It was said that war for the suppression of the Transvaal Republic would naturally confederate the Dutch throughout South Africa, breeding rebellion in the British colonies themselves; and that benign result happened in due course. It was said that such a war would not only delight the Continental nations as a spectacle, but give them opportunities against England much too good to be lost. Persia was mentioned; Herat was mentioned; China was hinted at. And what happens? In Persia a heavy stroke has been delivered already, Russian troops have been swarming to the Afghan frontier, there to enforce submission to any thing which Russian diplomacy may choose to attempt, in Persia, China, or anywhere else; for what a time this would be to harass India from Herat! Yet there's the temptation, provided with an amazing prodigality of heedlessness by the war in South Africa. The rumours from Egypt are unexpected and probably negligible; but America! When the South African war was in the making, one of its recommendations to the British public was that England and America were in alliance; and that even if they were not, fraternal love bound them so closely now that should any European Government offer to interfere with us "Hands off!" would be the cry from one end of the States to the other. The "man in the street" well remembers that, for he was invited to go mad with joy about it in his every music-hall, and did. To-day the question is whether the Americans will not themselves interfere on behalf of the South African Dutch.

Now this is not my story. It is all taken from newspapers which clamoured for the war; and that they earnestly believe in a most perilous state of things as the fruit of their desire is beyond doubt. For they cry aloud for naval preparations; they want the naval reserves called out and every ship made ready for action without delay. But ships are unserviceable in mountainous countries, the inference wherefrom is plain. What wonder, then, if the nation begins to take thought of these things?

The debate in Parliament has contributed much to the restoration of sobriety, and that for a reason so infuriating to the lovers of the war that they threaten Lord Salisbury, Mr. Balfour, and some other Ministers with expulsion from public life. Lord Salisbury's speech in the House of Lords, Mr. Balfour's in the House of Commons, made it quite plain that they are no lovers of the war, and would rather not have it supposed that they had much to do with its fatal preliminaries. Responsible of course—thoroughly responsible; but that is another thing. Now this was Mr. Balfour's offence when he spoke at Manchester the other day, though (for obvious reasons) it was never openly declared by those whom he offended. Speaking for himself and the Government at large, he then made known that to the last they had no idea of a South African war as inevitable, no wish for it on any ground of expediency of foresight, and no pleasure in it on any ground whatever. So the real friends of the Government have always understood. Ministers stick together, will not listen to suggestions of divided responsibility, and, being in it, will fight the war through to the uttermost; which is all quite regular and right. But content that such a war should be?—satisfied with it as a diplomatic achievement? No, no. The feeling on those points resembles that of the man whose coachman, determined to prove his mastery of the whip, gets his horses' legs entangled in a double perambulator and murders its two occupants. That is the feeling; and just as it came out in Mr. Balfour's speeches at East Manchester, out it came again in his House of Commons speech. And what but the same spirit stalked through Lord Salisbury's utterances in the House of Lords? It was the same. It was immediately resistantly recognised as such, and the Prime Minister was instantly involved in renewed denunciation of Mr. Balfour. Neither would seem to know more of this affair than could be helped. Neither would utter a word of enthusiasm over it. Neither would draw bow across the fiddle string of popular emotion. Then not only should Mr. Balfour go, but Lord Salisbury also, and with them some other Conservative members of the Cabinet.

Now that outcry again brings the "plain man" to a pause. If he is in the least a thoughtful person, here is something more for him to ponder—something unexpected and obscure. Why did Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour take that regretful, decached, apologetic attitude? How many more of the Queen's Ministers would do the same thing were they free from constraint? Questions like these, forced upon "the man in the street" while cries of "The Empire at stake" rocket about his ears, and while signs that it really may be so start to his eyes from day to day, are the true explanation of what has been very much mistaken: his increasing gravity of aspect.

It is a great improvement, whatever may befall. A Berserker fury to eradicate Mr. Kruger may have been all very well in its day, but that was in the beginning of things, when the winds were sown that were to be reaped as whirlwinds. Certainly the Empire is at stake, and a better word for the fact than this which is borrowed from the gambling table cannot be found. It is at hazard because it invites attack by the means that disarm it before a bold and ingenious operator. Yet even where its ruin is most desired, its sudden ruin is desired not at all. Panic, therefore, the panic which is wildest and yet most enjoyed among the instigators of the war, should be suppressed on all accounts. But he himself needs suppression who, for example, pipes his pleasing tale of an Arcadian South Africa when the Dutch there have been conquered and put down. It has to be done of course, but it cannot be done to that tune. Looking to the future in South Africa alone, there is cause enough for the gravest concern; and a sober consciousness of what we do and shall have to do should be welcome as a wholesome change from the bragging thoughtlessness in which the war began.—*Westminster.*

THE CYCLE IN WARFARE.

WAR OFFICE APATHY.

Cyclists at the present moment are expressing considerable disgust at the treatment of Cyclist Volunteers by the War Office authorities, and not without good reason, says a correpondent of the *Globe*. The suggestion that cycles might be used for military purposes is a very old one. *Punch* had a picture of soldiers drilling on old ordinary bicycles some years ago, but it was a long while before anything was done. Finally, a committee of cyclists sat at the Horse Guards and did a lot of work, and experiments were half-heartedly tried with Volunteers who found their own cycles. The singular spectacle of a Volunteers Cyclist Corps formed in the Regular Army was to be seen at one of the South Coast stations, a body of instructors drilling and experimenting on cycles in their leisure times. Small cyclist detachments were formed in connection with Volunteer Corps, and, finally, a Cyclists' Corps—the 26th Middlesex—was embodied. The 26th Middlesex men have done an immense amount of practical work, they have developed a suitable equipment, and have done well at the manœuvres. Last Easter they took with them a motor-drawn Maxim gun. The motor broke down, but an ingenious arrangement was devised on the spot, and the cyclists, mounted, dragged their gun from point to point throughout the day. It is worthy of remark that shortly after this incident, a German Attache called on Major Liles, of the 26th Middlesex, and asked him for his opinion on the matter, but it is not on record that the War Office took the slightest notice or made any inquiry whatever.

FOR DESPATCH RIDING AND SCOUTING.

The German Army at the present moment has 2,000 military cyclists on its French frontiers, and Continental Armies are far in front of the British Army in this matter. The cycle can be used with great success in South Africa. During the last Matabele war, Messrs. Sydney Williams and Mackenzie did a lot of message carrying between the force and Buluwayo, riding many miles straight across the veldt, and easily outpaced the horse messengers. Mr. Williams on one occasion riding over 60 miles. In a Dispatch Rider's story in the "Daily Telegraph the writer says that when going with a message, he "was the first in leaving the horsemen miles behind," and the further records that he rode 52 miles, much of it across the veldt, with messages in one day. The Boers commandeered a lot of cycles at the outbreak of the war, and are using them not only for dispatch riding, but for scouting, and a few days back a body of cycle-mounted Boers outside and escaped from Lancers. When General French advanced on Colesburg, he conveyed his infantry in waggons to increase the speed of the march. The cycle presents many advantages as compared with the horse-drawn waggon and can certainly go anywhere a waggon can go. It is faster, less visible, more silent does not tire, does not suffer from disease, needs no one to hold it, is much handier, and if a cycle is damaged, it delays but one man, not a waggon load. Cycles need no forage can be conveyed by train much more easily than waggons or horses. If left behind the fighting line one fifth of the force is not required to hold them, and being practically invisible at a short distance, they do not, when so left attract the enemy's fire. Should horse sickness become very severe, the force having most cycles will be the more mobile force, and as the Boers do not actually fight on hoseback, but only ride up to a given point and then act as infantry, the cycle-mounted soldiers would be more effective, seeing that some of the Boer force would have to look after the horses.

ALLEGED SHOOTING OF ENGLISHMEN BY BOERS.

In the House of Commons on Feb. 5, Colonel Pryce-Jones asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether the attention of her Majesty's Government had been called to the following item in the list of deaths published on Tuesday last, the 30th ultimo:—"M'Lachlan.—On Christmas-day, shot in the Market-square, Harrismith, Orange Free State, for refusing to fight against his own countrymen, John M'Lachlan, junior, aged 30, eldest son of John M'Lachlan, of Wandsworth, and grandson of the late John M'Lachlan, of Lambeth"; whether two other Englishmen were shot on the same Christmas-day, at the same time and in the same place and on the same charge; and whether her Majesty's Government were taking any and what steps in respect of this matter, and for the protection of British subjects resident on British soil in the district in Cape Colony named Barkly West, commandeered by the Boers, from a like fate.

Colonel Milward asked a similar question.

Mr. Chamberlain.—I have made inquiry by telegraph, and I have received a telegram from the Governor of Natal, dated yesterday, as follows:—"Report appeared in the Press here some time ago, and was subsequently contradicted. I know of no foundation for the report, but I am trying to obtain information through Harrismith refugees in Natal, if any can be found. I am trying to ascertain on what authority the contradiction was based." Her Majesty's Ambassador at Washington has been instructed by telegraph to ask the United States Government to make inquiries into the matter through their Consul at Pretoria.

Mr. T. M. Healy asked whether similar inquiries would be made with regard to the deaths of Irishmen, as to which no satisfaction could be got from the War Office.

Mr. Chamberlain.—That is a question which concerns the War Office, and not the Colonial Office.

Mr. Healy.—Why does the War Office refuse to wire while the Colonial Office wires?

Subsequently a lady in Maritzberg who had been in Harrismith stated that she had seen and spoken to M'Lachlan and Robens, (alleged to have been shot on Christmas day) in the middle of January. She stated that no one had been shot at Harrismith.

THE MAFEKING STATION MASTER.

On the 5th February, Mr. T. M. Healy asked the Under Secretary for War whether Mr. James Quinlan, station-master at Mafeking, was allowed, before being shot by order of Colonel Baden-Powell, to write a letter containing a vindication of his innocence, addressed to an Irish member; was this letter detained by the military authorities or could the Government say what had become of it; were two Irish prisoners also shot by order of Lord Methuen, without trial; and would the Government, with a view to preventing reprisals by the opposing forces, suggest to the Commander-in-Chief that no prisoners in safe custody should be shot without legal formalities.

Mr. Wyndham.—There is no information with regard to the questions raised by the first three paragraphs. The Government has full confidence in the discretion of the Commander in Chief in South Africa (cheers).

Mr. T. M. Healy.—Did I not understand the hon. gentleman on Friday to make some inquiry on the subject, because it is strange that what is notorious to everybody is not known to the Government? (Irish cheers).

Mr. Wyndham.—What is notorious is not always based on evidence which will bear cross-examination. I must ask the hon. and learned gentleman in a case of this kind to submit a prima facie case to show that he has gone through a preliminary examination of the evidence. That done it shall receive consideration. But on a mere report, however notorious, we should not be justified in interrupting the work of Lord Roberts and troubling him with questions of this kind (cheers).

Mr. T. M. Healy.—Would the hon. gentleman consider statements made in English newspapers at the Cape—which are not very friendly to Irishmen—as a "prima facie" case?

Mr. Wyndham.—Certainly not, unless I knew in what paper and on whose authority they were published.

THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

Mr. T. M. Healy asked the Under Secretary for War if his attention had been called to the letter of a soldier in the Connaught Rangers, stating that their Major was to be court-martialled for remonstrating against the unnecessary exposure of his men; was there any foundation for this allegation; and what was the name of the gallant officer.

Mr. Wyndham.—There is no knowledge in the War Office of any such court-martial, or of any intention to hold it.

THE FATE OF THE STATION MASTER.

The alleged shooting of the Station Master was referred to again on the 6th February.

Mr. T. M. Healy asked the Secretary for the Colonies if he would inquire whether Mr. James Quinlan, station master at Mafeking, was shot in October by order of Colonel Baden-Powell; and why the letter which Mr. Quinlan addressed to an Irish member, vindicating his innocence, was not allowed to be forwarded.

Mr. Chamberlain.—The hon. and learned gentleman is aware that this question relates to an alleged exercise of military authority. Under these circumstances, it is not in my

PURE PERSONALITIES.

By the death of the Marquis of Queensberry, a strange, strenuous, not altogether unpicturesque career was brought to a prosaic close—in a bedroom at a London club, after a commonplace illness of moderate duration, at the comparatively early age of fifty-six. A lineal descendant of the famous "Black Douglas," whose name and deeds form one of the most romantic chapters to be found in Scottish history, John Sholto Douglas, eighth Marquis of Queensberry, came into his inheritance at the early age of fourteen, and for some forty years recognised no law but his own wishes, and left few desires unsatisfied.

His father was killed by the accidental discharge of his gun while shooting, and the headstrong boy-marquis—"lord of himself, that heritage of woe," and of some 13,000 acres as well—soon revived the memory of the associations that had clung to his title from the days of the fourth Duke of Queensberry—"Old Q."—who was notorious for his follies and his wildness for more than half a century—until, indeed, he died, at seventy, a "polished sin-worn fragement." With the lawless blood of the Black Douglas and "Old Q." in his veins, a fine fortune and an uncontrollable temper, is it a matter for wonder that the boy regarded every effort at restraint with undisguised contempt, and entered upon a career which only too frequently caused him to forget his duty to his order and to run his head against most of the conventions that bind together the threads of social life?

An exceedingly clever boxer, even while at school, Lord Queensberry's earliest associates were the frequenters and followers of the prize ring, and among these he was hail fellow-well-met to the end. Boxing, as a matter of fact, was the one thing upon which "Q." claimed to be an authority, and his name has been immortalised as the author of the Queensberry Rules, which govern the contests of the prize-ring. As an undergraduate, Lord Queensberry held the light-weight championship at Cambridge for three years running, and on going down he presented three cups to the Amateur Athletic Club of London, to be sparred for annually. There were no established rules for amateur matches then, and the Marquis accordingly drew up a set for the contests for these cups. These rules were subsequently adopted for general use, and are now universal in boxing contests.

The death of Mr. Neville Hill-Trevor at Spion Kop will be a blow to a very popular family, in which there are many sons and daughters well known to the London world. A half-brother of the present Lord Trevor, he served for some time in the 2nd Life Guards, and has since been an officer in the Shropshire Yeomanry. During the training of that body last summer he had the misfortune to break his leg, which laid him up for several weeks. The family mansion in Belgrave Square has been the scene of many a ball and entertainment, and the Dowager Lady Trevor gave a capital dance last season at the Grafton Gallery. Her husband, who was a great uncle of Lord Downshire, took the name of Trevor on becoming the heir of the last Lord Duncannon, whereby he came in for a great estate in Wales and another in Ireland. He also inherited the famous Trevor diamonds, which were sensationally lost and found a few years back. For political services, extending over many years, he was created Lord Trevor. The present Lord Trevor married Lady Bantry a few months ago. Another Hill-Trevor son is bound to the seat of of war, Mr. Marcus Hill-Trevor who will fight in the ranks of the Buckinghamshire detachment of the Imperial Yeomanry.

One of the most curious presentation copies made by Mr. Winston Churchill of his brilliant book, "The River War," was to Lord Kitchener himself, in spite of the fact that the work contains some vehement criticisms of that remarkable commander. Kitchener, it is alleged, is by no means fond of young Churchill. Nevertheless, within the earliest compass of time that a parcel could travel to Egypt subsequent to the publication of the book a copy arrived at Omdurman "with the author's compliments." The Sirdar, at the time, was up to his neck in administrative work connected with his province, and was hard at it from the first thing in the morning till the last thing at night. For all that, within the next twenty-four hours he had read the whole book and noted comments upon it. The strictures on himself he by no means dismissed with any stoic indifference, but decided to answer them at length in *The Times*. In the nick of time, however, he seems to have realised that he was tackling a rather thorny customer, and that the laurels he had won at Omdurman might possibly be jeopardised in a battle of inkpots. He consequently refrained from any rejoinder, but presumably he has not strongly recommended "The River War" to the librarian of the Khartoum University.

Few people who frequent the reading room of the British Museum are aware that Sergeant Hook, V.C., who looks after the hats and coats at the huge institution in Bloomsbury, has seen a lot of service in South Africa. He won the V. C. as a private in "the gallant 24th" (the South Wales Borderers) in the terrible affair at Rorke's Drift. At that desperate encounter with the Zulus and at Isandhlwana against the same foe, the 24th lost the appalling totals of 21 officers and 557 men, and received no fewer than eight Victoria Crosses. For the space of four hours Sergeant Hook and two other men held the hospital wards at Rorke's Drift against the desperate onslaughts of overwhelming numbers of Zulu warriors. When his two companions fell, and he ran short of ammunition, Hook for a time defended the threshold of the building with his bayonet and at every lull in the attack he piled corpse upon corpse of the slain enemy in the doorway, along with anything else he could lay hands on, until he had made a solid barricade reaching to his shoulders. When the Zulus set the place on fire, Hook seized a pick and broke through three walls of sun-dried bricks, one after the other. Then, with the help of Lance-corporal Williams, who came to his relief, he managed to rescue the eight sick and wounded in the hospital and convey them to the inner defence just before the place burst into flames. It was four o'clock in the morning before the Zulus drew off, after more than twelve hours' desperate fighting.

Immediately after the fight Hook had a sharp tussle with a wounded Zulu. Wandering over the scene of the struggle to see if any of his comrades were still alive, the sergeant came upon a great giant of a savage who, as he passed, clutched the stock of his rifle, and, getting on his knees, made a terrific effort to gain possession of the weapon. There was a rare struggle for mastery. The Zulu was nearly as tall as Hook, even when on his knees, but in the end Hook managed to wrench the gun away and giving the Zulu a desperate blow in the wind, bowled him over. Then the sergeant, stepping back a few paces, finished his desperate antagonist with a bullet in the head. For weeks after the fight of that night Sergeant Hook was a victim to nightmare. In the middle of his sleep he would jump up in bed, his eyeballs starting from his head, his hair on end, his face and body dripping with perspiration, imagining himself surrounded by shrieking savages on the point of plunging their assegais into him. This was the effect of the shock to his nerves. Even now, the veteran will tell you, he sometimes feels dizzy about the head—and well he might.

Here is a good story which is now being told of Mr. Lionel Brough, the popular comedian, who has recently come out as a music-hall entertainer. When acting in Edinburgh on one occasion he stayed at lodgings in Castle Street, which were not particularly comfortable, but when the time came for his departure, the landlady produced the inevitable testimonial book, and requested him to add to it. Mr. Brough was in a quandary; he wanted to mark his sense of the discomforts he had endured, but to write a condemnatory notice under the very eyes of a theatrical land-lady calls for a moral and physical courage which few possess. Mr. Brough seized the book, dashed off a line, and handed it back to the vigaro, who appeared to be well pleased, though, as a matter of fact, she did not understan the testimonial nor the broad smiles with which subsequent visitors always greeted that particular page in her book. What Mr. Brough wrote was simply: "I quote the Raven!"

Mr. Courtice Pounds is considered by members of his own profession the most graceful dancer on the stage. In *The Snow Man* his *confreres* used to gather in the wings to watch him whenever he had occasion to dance. It is curious how the critics behind the scenes contemptuous of almost everything, always rise to what they consider unique and superlatively good. In almost every theatrical entertainment there will be some one feature that commands professional approval and draws an audience in the wings. The London stage is rich in fine dancers, among them such brilliant grotesques as Dan Leno, Walter Passmore, and Huntley Wright. But while these and others excel in variety and rapidity, there is no one, not even the agile De Wolf Hopper, who can gyrate with the extraordinary lightness and easy grace of Courtice Pounds, who steps as if he trod on air, and will do a swift *pas seul* without appearing to grow warm or breathless. In *La Poupee* his terpsichorean opportunities were nil, but in *The Snow Man* he had his opportunity, and utilized it to the full.

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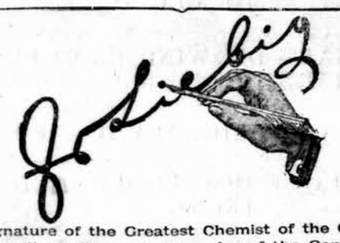

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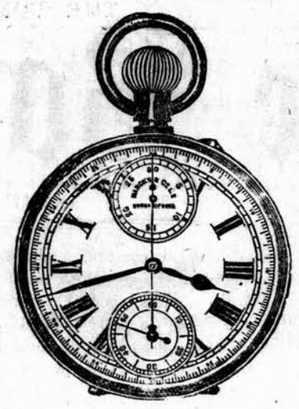

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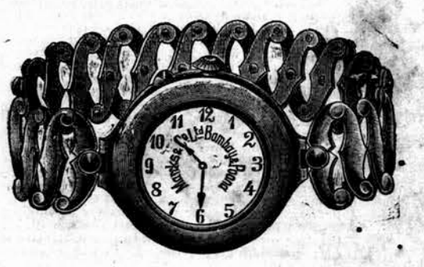

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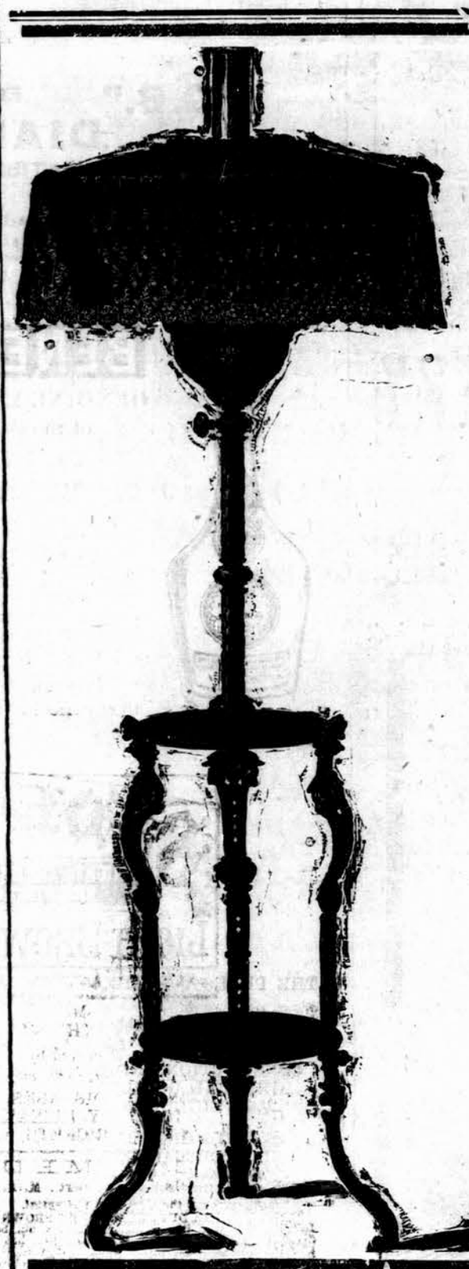

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